Registered No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,725.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or ported free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1404 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Tuticorin	23
,, Rutnagherry	16	,, Colombo	24
,, Vingorla	16	,, Galle	25
,, Goa	17	,, Negapatam	28
,, Carwar	17	,, Madras	30
,, Mangalore	18		Dec.
,, Cannanore	19	,, Coconada	2
,, Tellicherry	19	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	20	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	20	,, Gopaulpore	4
,, Cochin	21	,, False Point	5
,, Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	26
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur	12	,, Koweit	27
,, Muscat	14	,, Bushire	28
,, Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
,, Linga	17	,, Linga	3
,, Bahrein	19	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat	7
,, Fao	22	,, Guadur	9
,, Mahomerah	22	,, Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. WASSUNTROW SUDANUNDJEE, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.
Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA (3,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th,	to Calcutta.
LOMBARDY	2,723 Tons,	,, 8th,	to Bombay.
BOKHARA	2,933 Tons,	,, 13th,	to Bombay.
POONAH	2,152 Tons,	,, 20th,	to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,984 Tons,	,, 27th,	to Bombay.

And others to follow :
PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT AND NEGATIVES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to offer for sale by public auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 8th December, the whole of the valuable Negatives of views of Bombay, Poona, Bassein, Elephanta, Palitana, Girnar, Karlee Caves, &c. &c. the property of the late D. H. Sykes.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

Grey and white piece goods, lappet, striped and coloured fancy piece goods, eau-de-cologne, 1 case envelopes, 1 bale canvas, English tu polins, cutlery, 10 casks yellow colour, 50 boxes diamond golden Cavendish tobacco.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 7 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Framjee's Hall Breach Candy, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, in pots and tubs.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Sundry personal Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Major Davidson.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Committee of Adjustment all the effects of the late Major Davidson, the same comprises a set of rich star cut glass ware, a handsome turquoise blue and gold dinner service, a ditto breakfast ditto to match, handsome blue painted and gold dessert plates, best plated hot water curry dishes, breakfast companions, a set of dish covers containing 4, a pickle stand, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks, cutlery by "Harrison Brothers and Howson" nearly new, a five Chambers' revolver by "James Macnaghton," a bronze and gilt kerosine lamp, wearing apparels, oilmanstores, cooking utensils, books English japanned tin trunks, portmanteau, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built light Open Carriage, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab, Carriage Horses, and a set of English harness, Plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned places, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Creagh.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable English Walnut, Rosewood and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Magnificent Plated, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 Light Chandeliers, by Nash, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, hanging Lustres, handsome Gilt Table Candelabras, valuable Clocks, a first-rate large safe, by Marvin and Co., rich carpets, handsome Vases, Table Ornaments, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, &c., at No. 9, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Abdool Cadur Jittakur and Hajee Shaik Husson bin Goolam Mohidin Rogay, the Trustees of a certain Indenture of Settlement, dated the 23rd January 1871, and with the sanction of the High Court of Bombay, the valuable Household Furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.—The Auction Sale (of vacant pieces of ground at Clerk and Foras Roads, advertised for sale This Day, Wednesday, the 5th instant, in Re Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, an Insolvent,) is postponed until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1873.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

L A B E L S

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 5th NOV.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

THE GRAND EASTERN OPERATIC ROMANCE OF
SOLOMON'S SWORD,
OR
NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE FAVORITE OPERA OF
INDUR SABHA.

RESERVED SEATS—Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street; Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi ; and at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROAD.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI—Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR G. C. AGRATI—Business Manager.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE—Advance Agent.

SIGNOR CHIARINI with pleasure announces to the Public of Bombay that he will arrive with his unrivalled Troupe of Star Artistes and his unequalled Stud of 30 Trained Horses and Ponies, per Steamer Columbian,

ON OR ABOUT 20th OF NOVEMBER, AND GIVE A SERIES OF GRAND EQUESTRIAN, ACROBATIC, AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, OF THE MOST BRILLIANT AND VARIED CHARACTER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes (4 Chairs) ......Rs. 20 Second Class ....Rs. 3
First Class .... ,, 4 Third Class .... ,, 1

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE!!!

TOWN HALL.

FINE ART EXHIBITION!

OPEN DAILY,
FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE A GALLERY OF
200 OIL PAINTINGS.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

LOW & LOFFLER, MANAGERS.

BORDEAUX CLARET.

THE Undersigned have received a fresh shipment of the above, which they confidently recommend.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen case	Rs. 9-8	10-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

CATARACT, CONVEX, COLOURED, RAILWAY, Mounted in Gold or Steel. A large assortment. Warranted Real Brazilian Pebble.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES by the leading London Makers.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

	Cash.	Credit.
In Pots	Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTHING EQUALS

FOR EASE IN WRITING, AND COMFORT IN READING,
DE LA RUE & Co.'s
EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER LINED
SATIN NOTE PAPER.

It is strong, of smooth even surface and texture, and, being UNAFFECTED by ANY DEGREE OF DAMP, is available throughout THE WET SEASON.

1 Sheet and Envelope pass Inland.
3½ ,, ,, ,, Overland.

PAPERS, 5 quire packet. Cash.	Credit.	with new square or oblong		ENVELOPES. Box of 100. Cash.	Credit.
Rs. as.	Rs. as.			Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1 4	1 8	Amber, Cream, or Violet.	Sq. 1 6 / Ob. 1 2		1 8 / 1 4
		MOURNING.			
2 0	2 4	Cream, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow border.	Sq. 2 0 / Ob. 1 12		2 4 / 2 0
2 4	2 8	Violet, with extra broad border.	Sq. 2 4 / Ob. 2 0		2 8 / 2 4

STATIONARY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

The Parisians ; by Sir E. B. Lytton. Vol. 1 Rs.	3 12
Ancient Classics for English Readers. "*Lucian*"	1 8
Hoskin's Electric Testing of Telegraph Cables	3 0
The Atlantic to the Pacific, What to see and how	3 12
New Facts ; by author of Inquire Within	1 8
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1874	3 12
Lytton's Alice—Knebworth Edn.	2 4
Grant's Law of Banking. New Edn.	17 8
Pirrie's Surgery. 3rd Edition	17 8
Black Ivory : a Tale of Adventures among Slavers	3 4
Lyrics of Ancient Palestine	5 0
Little Camp, or Eagle Hill ; by author of Wide Wide World.	2 4
John Foster's Essays	3 12
Official History of Franco-German War. Part 3	3 4
Spans's Dictionary of Engineering, Division 7	8 8
Booth's Epigrams, Ancient and Modern	3 12
Spans's Workshop Receipts for Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Scientific Amateurs	3 4
Erasmus Wilson's Lectures on Dermatology	6 12
Dictionnaire de l'Argot Parisien	4 12
Only a Butterfly ; by G. M. Craik	6 12
Sound and Music—the Physical Constitution of Musical Sounds and Harmony	5 8
Burton's History of Scotland. Vol. 5. Small Edn.	4 12
Leaves of Grass ; by Walt Whitman	5 12
Knolly's Dictionary of Military Terms	1 4
Bannatyne's Guide to Examinations for Sub-Lieutenants and N. C. Officers	4 8
Leland's Egyptian Sketch Book	4 12
Liveing on Elephantiasis Graecorum, or Leprosy	3 0
Blackburn's Hartz Mountains, 40 illustrations	7 8
Posthumous Works of Napoleon III. in Exile	8 12
Norman Lockyer, on the Spectroscope and its applications.	2 4
Richards on Wood Working Machines and Factories	3 4
Premiums paid to Experience - Incidents in my business life	3 12
Rogers' Specifications for Practical Architecture	9 8
Reports of the Committee on Electrical Standards	5 12
Dieulafoy, on the Pneumatic Aspiration of Morbid Fluids in relation to abscess of the Liver, &c.	7 12
Bampton Lectures, 1872. The Permanence of Christianity	7 8
Burgh, on Modern Marine Compound Engines	11 4
Jenkin on Electricity and Magnetism	2 4
Thorpe on Quantitative Chemical Analysis	2 4
Regulations and Orders for the Bengal Army	5 8
Pereira's Selectæ Prescriptis. New Edition	3 4
Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics. New Edition	11 4
Leishman's Midwifery	15 12
Paton on Freemasonry	6 12
Guersant on the Surgical Diseases of Infants and Children.	7 12
Sheppard's Lectures on Madness, in its Medical, Legal, and Social Aspects	4 4
Devey's Comparative Estimate of Modern English Poets	6 12
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads and Southey's Cid, 1 vol	1 4
Report on Caoutchouc and the possibility of its Production in India	2 4
Addison's Law of Torts. New Edition	22 12
Fayrer's Clinical and Pathological Observations in India	12 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., beg to remind Subscribers that Subscriptions for the ensuing year should be renewed in course of the current month, so that the renewal order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

T. V. & Co. also invite New Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their Revised Price List on application.

They take this opportunity to notify that the P. & O. Company are at present bringing cargo to Bombay only *once a Fortnight*, consequently the *Periodicals* cannot always be delivered so soon as hitherto.

This of course does not apply to *Newspapers* or anything sent by post from England direct.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

THE TWELFTH CONCERT will be given on WEDNESDAY, 5th November, commencing at 6 P.M. Admission ONE RUPEE each person.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary Organ Committee.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

TO ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

The Bombay Gas Company (Limited), invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WROUGHT and CAST IRON RETORT MOUNTINGS. Specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained, and the Drawings can be inspected, at the Engineer's Office, Chinchpoogly, DAILY, between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M. Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned and delivered on or before 10 A.M. on Monday, the 10th, endorsed, "Tender for Retort Mountings."

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November 1873, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1873.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors for the current year, in the place of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, resigned, and Mr. Malins, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th October to the 8th November 1873, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALFRED SWIFT, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd October 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.

DIRECTORS.
R. A. Dallas, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George F. Henry, Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co).
H. W. Payne, Esq. (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873,

The New Assurances effected during the past year were for £231,000, producing a New Premium Income of £8,530.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the premiums paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 280 of 1871.

LOWJEE HEERJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Third Bhoiwada Street, in the Island of Bombay ......Plaintiff.

vs.

JADHOWJEE CURSON, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Jugjeewan Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, and CUPPOORBAI, his wife, and MOOLJEE JADHOWJEE and NANJEE JADHOWJEE, Hindoo Infants, residing at No. 72, Jugjeewan Kika Street, aforesaid, and CHUGGON JADOWJEE, an infant, by his Mother and Guardian the said CUPPOORBAI ......Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the [illegible] One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, the following immoveable property will be Sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Lowjee Heerjee Jadhowjee Curson, Cuppoorbai, wife of the said Jadhowjee Curson, and Mooljee Jadhowjee, Nanjee Jadhowjee, and Chuggon Jadhowjee, infants, or any of them, in all that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Jugjeewan Kika Street, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement Five Hundred and Sixty-seven and Three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 67 and now under No. 74, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Nos. 47, 47, and 47, and bounded on the north by the property of Oojambai, daughter of Lalloobhoy Saiwalla, on the south by the property of Foolbai, widow of the late Tejee Mooljee, on the east by Jugjeewan Kika Street, and on the west by a sweepers' passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jadhowjee Cursonjee and his tenants, and are now partly in the occupation of the said Jadhowjee Curson and partly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lowjee Heerjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Plaintiff's Attornies, 23, Apollo Street.—Dated this 11th day of October 1873.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

Dr. T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We the Undersigned have the honour to request you to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY at the TOWN HALL, at an early date, to consider and adopt a Memorial to Government against the SALT BILL now before the Legislative Council of Bombay, and generally against the undue haste with which the work of Legislation is at present carried on in this Presidency.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. A. Forbes.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
H. E. Bright.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
A. J. Macdonald.
Kessowjee Naik.
R. A. Dallas.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Ragoonath Narayen.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
H. W. Payne.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Vurjeevandas Mahdowdas.
Alexander Allardyce.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
H. R. Cormack.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Vishwanath N. Mandlik.
Andrew Hay.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
William A. Baker.
Sorabjee Framjee Patell.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Ardaseer G. Kapadia.
Dwarkadas Vussonjee.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy.
S. A. de Carvalho.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
M. R. Quadros.
William Nixon.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servae.
J. A. Simson.
Thakoredas Atmaram.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
Frank Jefferson.
Limjee Manockjee.
Ramjee Mohowjee.
N. Randle.
B. M. Waglé.
Janardhan S. Gadgil.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Gocaldas Liladhur.
Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy.
Ramchunder Luximonjee.
T. Matheson.
Dhurumsey Khimjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.
Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee.
Vundravandas Purshotumdas.
C. H. Byrne.
Muncherjee Pestonjee.
Janardhun Gopal.
W. G. Mayhew.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
B. Nowrojee Sacklatwala.
Muncherjee Framjee Cama.
Jerajbhoy Peerbhoy.
S. P. Framjee.
Fuzulla Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Curreembhoy Ebrahim.
Nowrojee Pestonjee.
Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna.
Rustomjee Framjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormasjee Shroff.
Dady Manockjee Limjee.
Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia.
Venayekrao Ramchunder Luximonjee.
J. Soares.
Tribhovandas Nuthoobhoy.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.
Bomanjee Pestonjee.
Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.
Venkatesh Atmaram.
And 32 others.

Bombay, 27th October 1873.

IN compliance with the above Requisition I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 8th November next, at 4 P.M.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th October 1873.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AËRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY
STEAM POWER.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, direct attention to their list of Aërated Waters, which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam Power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other Flavoured Waters are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

		Cash.			Cash.
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AËRATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	POTASH WATER	,,	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0	LITHIA WATER	,,	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1 0	VICHY WATER	,,	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Brown Felt, High Round Crown	7 8	8 8
Best Brown Felt, High Flat Crowns, Half Stiff	7 8	8 8
Extra Quality, Flat Crowns, Real Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8
Round Black Crown, Soft	6 8	7 8
Round Stiff Crown	7 8	8 8
The Latest Shape *Woburn*, High Stiff Crown, very light	7 8	8 8
Medium Height, Black Stiff Felt	9 8	10 8
Extra Quality, in above shape, Real Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8
Drab Flat Top, Half Stiff, Very Light	7 8	8 8
Soft Grey or Brown	5 8	6 8
The Oxford, Straw	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	6 0
Cashmere Turbans	3 8	4 0
Soft Black Felt, Wideawakes	7 8	8 0

DRESS HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Hats, Special to Order, made Very Light, by L. & B.	14 0	16 0
Best Tall Drab, Naples Felt, Extra Quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s, Extra Light	12 8	14 0
Tall Drab do. do.	8 8	10 0

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Cork Shooting Helmet, Cork and Felt, Wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
Drab Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON ARE NOW LANDED, AND OFFER THE BEST SELECTION OBTAINABLE.

OFFICE SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OFFICE SUITS, in various Colors, made from the Celebrated India Tweed	27 0	31 0
BLUE OR BLACK SERGE, very thin and strong.	27 0	31 0
FANCY ANGOLAS, in all Shades	30 0	35 0
BEST QUALITY do. do.	35 0	40 0
WARM SUITS for Travellers	40 0	45 0

COATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ALPACCA OFFICE COATS, Black or Drab, made from Best Material	12 8	14 0
OXFORD COATS, very Cool, Washing	10 0	11 8
MORNING OR VISITING COATS, Best Silk Mixtures	29 0	33 0
THE NEW RIBB'D, Blue or Black Coatings, Bound or Corded for Special Wear	36 0	41 0
FROCK COATS, Blue or Black West of England Cloth, each	40 0	45 0
EVENING WRAPPERS OR OVERCOATS	23 0	26 0

TROUSERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fancy Angola's, in various Shades, plain mixtures or Fancy Stripes. These Goods are the latest productions	12 0 / 14 0 / 16 0	13 8 / 15 0 / 18 0
White Drill Trousers, Six	30 0	33 0
Fancy Drills, Six	30 0	33 0
Suits Complete, each	17 0	19 0
Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Extra quality, lined throughout with Silk Serge	85 0	91 0
White Dress Vests, each	7 0	8 0

CRICKETING SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White D. B. Coat and Trousers, best Shrunk Saxony	29 0	31 0
Shirt with Deep Collar	8 8	9 8
Cap to order	3 8	4 0

N.B.—A. & Co.'s Celebrated *Special Kit*, now so well know, for its superior make and finish, is always on hand for the immediate use of Passengers and Travellers ; consists of Travelling Suits, Warm Over Coats, Sleeping Suits, Shirts, &c.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

DENTALINE.
A liquid dentifrice of very delicate fragrance. A most agreeable Mouth Wash; removes Tartar and all discoloration ; recommended by eminent Dentists.
Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DENTALINE.
Supersedes all Tooth Powders and Pastes, whitens and preserves the Teeth, renders the breath pleasant and agreeable ; invaluable to smokers.
Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.
(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dollond, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co., Engineers and Contractors, for the Manufacture and Sale of IVE'S PATENT DEEP WELL EXCAVATOR, for Clay, Kunkur, Shingle, and all other hard Soils, from the bottom of large Bridge foundation Wells for the better sinking of them. The above Firm will receive, attend to, and execute all Orders with the greatest despatch, and afford every information on the subject.

R. J. IVES, D.P.W.,
Late of the Ravee Bridge Works, P. N. S. R.

Rangoon, 8th October 1873.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	,, 50	to 3,000
CLOCKS	,, 15	to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 15	to 300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.		

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

BASS' INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by the LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER Co.
Cases 3 Dozen Quarts............Rs. 5 12 0 per doz.
,, 6 ,, Pints............ ,, 4 0 0 ,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Public are requested to notice that JAMES AITKEN & Co.'s bottled ALE is being imitated in this market, and are cautioned not to purchase any of this BRAND unless each bottle bears, in addition to the red A trade mark label, the red A trade mark capsule, used only by above-named firm. Nothing else is genuine, and dealers selling imitations will be prosecuted.

FORBES & Co.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

WE have received per S.S. "COROMANDEL" a further Consignment of
CHAMPAGNE—CARTE BLANCHE,
SIBADEY'S BRAND,
At Rs. 24 per dozen Quarts.
HALF-PINTS OF CHAMPAGNE,
WACHTER'S BRAND,
In Hampers of 2 dozen each,
Rs. 27 per Hamper.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Oct.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal ,,	20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto ,,	29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & ,,	24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal ,,	24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry ,,	26	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils......Pts. ,,	23	,,
Do. ......Qts. ,,	45	,,
Do. Magnums. ,,	88	,,
Arthur H. Browning's...Qts. ,,	30	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's ... ,,	20	,,
Do. do. ......Pts. ,,	11	,,
BRANDY—Raynal & Co's Superior ,,	24	,,
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ,,	16	,,
Chateau Delorme Margaux ,,	16	,,
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe. ,,	14	,,
Do. Margaux ,,	17	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

WINES, &c., CONSIGNED TO
ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

SHERRIES—Page and Sandeman's Dry Pale, Yellow Seal	at Rs. 22	per doz.
Fine Amontillado	28	,,
Ashburner's Amontillado	24	,,
SPARKLING HOCKS & MOSELLES, Beckhard and Sohne's	30	,,
STILL RHINE WINES— Hockheimer do.	25	,,
Rauenthaler, J. B. Astor.	24	,,
Moselblumchem do.	26	,,
Geisenheimer do.	18	,,
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collin's Fleur de Sillery	20	,,
Carte Blanche, very superior.	30	,,
CLARETS—Direct from Bordeaux, strongly recommended—		
Haut Barsac	11	,,
Chateau Belair	14	,,
Chablis	15	,,
Chateau Leoville and Monton	20	,,
Chateau Rauzan	25	,,
Chateau Lafitte	40	,,
BRANDY—Fine Cognac in quarter casks.		
STOUT—Guinness, bottled by Burke	at Rs. 6	per doz.

CHOICE SELECTED AUSTRALIAN WINES.

JAMES T. FALLON'S celebrated PRIZE WINES from the famous Murray Valley Vineyard, AUSTRALIA, superior in soundness and purity to any European Wines at the same price. Shiraz, Reisling, Muscat, and Hermitage, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GERMAN WINES,
STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER	per doz.	quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	,,	32
Ditto	,,	pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,,	quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	,,	,,	22
Ditto	,,	pints	12
NIERSTEINER	,,	quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	,,	,,	16
OPPENHEIMER	,,	,,	20
GEISENHEIMER	,,	,,	18
Ditto	,,	pints	10
RIESLING	,,	quarts	15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.
10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

CLARET.
BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, BORDEAUX.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,,	quarts	16
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	9
St. JULIEN ditto ditto	,,	quarts	18
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pints	10
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,,	quarts	20

SPIRITS.
BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, OF BORDEAUX.

		Rs.
COGNAC VIEUX, A-1	per doz.	21
Ditto. Superior, Green Label	,, ,,	26

10 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.
DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

PORT AND SHERRY.

		Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto	per doz.	24
SHERRY, Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son, London	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich,—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, very Dry.—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Xeres by direct importation	,,	18

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

IN Sterling Exchange we have not heard of much business having been closed, and rates are nominally the same as in our yesterday's quotations.

In Government Securities there have been transactions at slightly lower prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 10⅛d. Nominal.
Credit Bills, do. .... 1s. 10 15/32 to ⅛d.
Documents, do. .... 1s. 10 9/16d. to ⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 10 1/8d.
Credit, do. .... 1s. 10⅛d.
Documents, do. .... 1s. 10⅛d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .... 1s. 9⅞d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½ to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111¼
Four & half per cent. ... ...107 to 1/16
Four per cent. ... ...105¼ to 3/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 106
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 .... 92¼
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' .... 5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. .... 6½ "
Do. on Merchandise .... 7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .... 6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. .... 6½ "
Do. do. .... 7½ "
Bank Bills .... 6½ "
Mercantile Paper .... 8½ "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver ... ... 107¼ to 107⅜
Gold Lea 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS are quite nominal, the telegrams from home regarding Cotton having caused a suspension of shipments. Wheat, too, seems exhausted, for engagements are reported at £2-12-6. By sail no enquiry exists, except for small lots of Seeds and chowchow cargo.

London { Cotton, Cases, Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d.; Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal.; Myrabollams ... £2 0s. 0d.; Coir bdls ... £1 10s. }
Seeds .... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton, Coffee } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice .... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste .... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool .... £3 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton .... £2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ... £2 15s. 0d.; Seeds ... £2 15s. 0d.; Cotton ... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 20 per ton.; ,, Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.; Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ... Salt .... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

INQUIRY for 1st issue of the New Bank of Bombay at quoted rates. Spinning shares firmer. Press shares neglected. Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p ct	Do of Bombay New	763½
10,000	500	100	12 p ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	26¼
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	380
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	50 pm.
40,000	200	all	2½ pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150 pm.
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

——	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
——	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
——	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
——	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
——	£18	198·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	101
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	920
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	387½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
100	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,725
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,925
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,320
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,765
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,700
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,235
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,425
400	1,000	all	100 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,700
690	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180½	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	5,900
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	395
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,650
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,400
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,900
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
300	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
350	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	555
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	60 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

——	2,500	1,500	13½ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265 xd
1,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	5 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1¼ ps	Mechanics Build'gs Co	25
	500	all	15 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

COTTON.

THE public telegrams of the 3rd instant report the Liverpool Market as closing irregular, and prices of Surats are said to be barely maintained. Fair Dhollera still continues to be quoted at 5⅝d. per lb. Sales of the day amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats, and of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The Manchester Market is reported to be very flat, and prices drooping. The Cotton Market here closed very quiet without any quotable change in prices. The following purchases were yesterday effected by European firms:—

50 candies New Kirkiee (March delivery)...Rs. 210
25 ,, Old Cutch .... ,, 176
25 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 178
10 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 175
25 ,, ,, Khandeish .... ,, 180 to 182

METAL.

The following sale has taken place yesterday:—

800 cwt. Yellow Metal Braziers ....at Rs. 43¼ per cwt.

BOMBY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—4th Nov., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd Nov., 9-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Via Suez, 4th Nov., 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd Nov., 8-16 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 19 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd Nov., 12-50 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 40 minutes

Via Suez, 4th Nov., 10-10 A.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 13 minutes

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 4th Nov., 6-5 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 23 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 4th Nov., 5-4 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 4 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th November is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	3	39	0	10
,, Galle	4	49	1	43
,, Kurrachee	5	29	0	8
,, Madras	0	44	0	11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Sir J. B. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar, Nov. 1.
	Pehlwan (s)	Teasdale	Carwar, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Diana t	Coury	Mauritius.
	Nizam (s)	Bart w	China &c.
	Coromandel (s)	Mahey	L'verpool via Kurrachee.

The ship British Princess, Reid, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Sir J. B. Carnac, to Coast and Goa. Barque North Queen, to London via Cochin.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
31 Oriental (s) .... Calcutta and N. Ports.
Peshawur (s) .... Southampton.
Nov. 2 Bagdad (s) .... Bombay and S. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
31 Meinam (s) .... Pondicherry and Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Walmer Castle, 12 casks hardware, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
Killarney (s), 10 cases slates, Meeyajee Budroodin.
Coromandel (s), 50 barrels salamoniac and 100 casks white lead, Tejpal Bunnia; 4 casks hardware, and 14 cases window glasses, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 50 casks sulphur of copper, Morarjee Natha; 25 casks sulphur of copper, Mowjee Godoo; 10 cases yellow metal sheets, Kenval Hemchund; 50 cases papers, H. Clason and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 931 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Burdigala, 150 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Esperance, 300 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 16 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 103 cases beads, B. Jeejeebhoy's Sons; 8 cases beads N. A. & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—4TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella, s, 7 bales hides, and 63 bags wheat, Dawoodbhoy Hason; 130 tons old iron, Johnson and Co.
Australia, s, 27 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 8 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co; 75 bales cotton, J. D. Wurria; 150 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 60 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Arthur, s, 65 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy; 41 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 12 bales hides, Jamal Heerjee.
Aretusa, s, 58 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co; 10 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 82 bales cotton, Lukhmondass Vithuldass.

FOR LONDON.

North Queen, 240 cwts horns, Daoodbhoy Hassam.
Australia s, 4 cases fishmaws, Rehmoobhoy Khimjee; 22 cases fishmaws, Daoodbhoy Mahomed; 31 cases mother o'pearl shells, Ruzubally Aliruza; 47 bundles deer horns and 2 cases fishmaws, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Australia s, 5 packages silk, Hajee Ally Babaney.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s, 1 chest opium, R. Calooram; 36 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s, 8 chests opium, Hurdyal Isurdas.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Willoughby, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 1.

Tanner, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Henn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 2.

Wallace, Lieutenant, Beng l 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Umballa.
Robinson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, from Jhansie.

NOVEMBER 3.

Bourchier, Lieutenant, Bengal 65th Regiment, to retire, from Agra.
Lester, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Worgan, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 4.

Duggan, Surgeon, Bengal 96th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 30.

Callander, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Peshawar.

NOVEMBER 3.

Tanner, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bourchier, Lieutenant, Bengal 65th Regiment, to retire, to England.

NOVEMBER 4.

Wheatley, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Watson, Lieutenant, Bengal 2/12th Foot, to join, to Ferozepore.
Macdonald, Major, 108th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Alexander, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.
Rodeliffe, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 2/12th Foot, to join, to Ferozepore.
Kinsham, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Russell, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 5th Lancers, to join, to Sealkote.
Beaumont, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 5th Lancers, to join, to Sealkote.
Thornhill, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, to join, to Bareilly.
Purchas, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 40th Foot, to join, to Lucknow.
Hallifax, Lieutenant, Bengal 19th Regiment, to join, to Allahabad.
Lester, Lieutenant Col nel, Staff Corps, from leave, to Poona.
Reid, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Lahore.
Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, India Medical Department, on tour, to Surat.
Wallace, Lieutenant, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Ferozpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 1.)

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Major A D Vanrenen, Depy Supt, Revenue Survey, 1st Division, N W Provinces, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr George Hume O'Donell, Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, is allowed leave of absence for one month and ten days, from the 22nd Oct.

The leave of absence for one month and twenty days, from 1st Sept 1873, granted to Mr Lawrence Graham Hill, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, is extended to the 15th Nov 1873, inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Fox, Asst Engr Genl, having reported his arrival on the forenoon of this day, has been posted to the Rawulpindee Division, Military Works.

Mr T W Bartlett, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Agra Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, to the Ajmere Division.

Mr W L Buyers, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Agra District, Rajpootana Railway, to the Western Rajpootana Railway, reported his arrival, and joined on the morning of the 22nd Oct at Ajmere.

Mr F R Upcott, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Indus Bridge Division, to the Upper Sindh District, and Lieut J F Hewson, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Upper Sindh District to the Indus Bridge Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr H Irwin, Ex Engr, Nagpore Division, to be a member of the Local Committee appointed for the Central Provinces, to act in communication with the central Committee London International Exhibition of 1874, in the place of Mr A Binnie.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Capt T H B Brooke Offg Cantonment Mag Kamthi with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr R Logan, Asst Comr, is transferred from Sambalpore to Bilaspore as a temporary arrangement.

Maj A B Cumberlege, Comr, Chhattisgarh Division, reported his return to Bombay from furlough to Europe on the 20th Oct.

The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Major Cumberlege to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, 2nd Class, at present offg as Comr, Chhattisgarh, Division, on being relieved by Maj Cumberlege is transferred to the Nagpore District.

Maj H F Newmarch, Depy Comr, Nagpore, on being relieved by Maj Smith is transferred to the Balaghat district.

Subsidiary leave for thirty days is granted to Mr J F Beddy, Asst Comr, from the date of which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr H J MacGeorge, Offg Depy Comr, reports his arrival at Bombay from Medical leave to Europe, on the 23rd instant.

Mr MacGeorge having reported his arrival at Nagpore on the 25th current, afternoon, is posted to the Chhindwara Dist as Offg Depy Comr.

Mr William Russell Barry, and Mr Lewis Kossth Lawie, of the Bengal Civil Service, appointed to be Asst Comrs in the Central Provinces, reported their arrival at Nagpore, on the 29th instant, after noon.

Mr J W Tawney, Offg Judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, made over charge of his office to Capt W Vertue, Offg Cantonment Magistrate, on the 20th instant, before noon.

Mr S Campbell, late Head Clerk of the Depy Comr's Office, Sagar, is hereby proscribed from employment under Government in the Central Provinces.

Furlough to Europe for two years is granted to Mr J F Beddy, Asst Comr, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr B P Milsom, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway Division to the Warora Colliery Division, with effect from the 25th Sept last.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 10	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gul via Kurrachee	,, 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 18	4 30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served, through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 10		Monday	Dec. 8
,,	,, 17		,,	,, 15
,,	,, 24		,,	,, 22
,,	Dec. 1		,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 18		Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	Dec. 2		,,	,, 30
			,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday .... Nov. 15 Saturday .... Dec. 13

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*7th Nov. 1873.	28th Nov. 1873.	15th Dec. 1873.
10th ,, ,,	1st Dec. ,,	*22nd ,, ,,
14th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
*21st ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
24th ,, ,,		

* Persian Gulf steamers.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0	0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DELASALLE—October 29th, at Meerut, the wife of Major B lle deLasalle, Paymaster, 15th King's Hussars, of a son.

GUNN—October 18th, at Mooltan, the wife of Dr. Gunn, 13th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

JACKSON—October 29th, at Mussoorie, the wife of J R Jackson, Esq., M. D., Civil Surgeon, Mynpoorie, of a daughter.

WILSON—November 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. B. Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORICE—McGREGOR—October 28th, at Murree, by the Rev. M. Laing, John Charles Morice, 16th Bengal Cavalry, son of Rev. R. W. Morice, Vicar of Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, to Helen, daughter of the late Major Robert Guthrie MacGregor, late Bengal Artillery.

DEATH.

BOILEAU—October 23rd, at Trete, Lestock Richard, only surviving son of Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Edmonstone Boileau, Deputy Judge Advocate, Rawul Pindee Division, aged 3 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1873.

ON the 28th August last, "A Bill to explain "and amend the law relating to certain married "women and for other purposes" was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months. The provisions of this Bill apply to the Christian and Parsee communities, and may be considered, in certain respects, as a continuation and amendment of the "Indian "Succession Act, 1865." Clause 4 of the Bill relates to the wages and earnings of women married before the 1st January 1866, and provides that such wages and earnings acquired or gained by any woman (after the Bill is passed into law) in any employment, occupation, or trade in which she is engaged, or which she carries on *separately* from her husband, and also any money or other property so acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic, or scientific skill, and all savings and investments of such wages, earnings, and property, shall be deemed to be her separate property, and *her receipts alone* shall be good discharges for such wages, earnings, and property.

On referring to the Statement of Objects and Reasons we read that "Clause 4 (of the Bill) "is equivalent to the Married Women's Property "Act (33 and 34 Vict., cap. 93) section 1." The necessity for such legislation was very urgent in the United Kingdom; and many of our readers have, no doubt, read of distressing cases in which applications have been made (under the provisions of 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 85) to magistrates in England by unhappy women, deserted by their husbands, for orders for the protection of their earnings or property from the grasp of their husbands, in the event of these latter returning and endeavouring to assert their marital right to appropriate such earnings or property. Though in this country we do not read of such applications being made (nor can they be made, as our magistrates have no authority to move in the matter), yet we are aware of several cases in this city in which European women have been deserted by their unfeeling husbands, who have subsequently returned and endeavoured (in some cases with success) to obtain possession of their wives' earnings and property, by passing receipts for the same. But we are glad to see that by this Bill, the wife's receipts alone will be good discharges for such earnings, &c., and consequently the husband's receipt will be worthless. The introduction of this law cannot fail to prove a just and wise measure, and one which will protect the interests of the weaker sex.

Clauses 5 and 6 relate to insurances by wives and husbands. Clause 5 declares that any married woman may effect a policy of insurance on her own or her husband's life, on her own behalf, and that the amount thus assured shall be her separate property. Clause 6 is of greater importance, and provides that an insurance effected by any married man on his own life, and expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them shall endure and be deemed to be a trust for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, according to the interest so expressed, *and shall not, so long as any object of the trust remains, be subject to the control of the husband, or of his creditors, or form part of his estate.* There is a proviso, of course, that nothing contained in this clause shall operate to destroy or impede the right of any creditor to be paid out of the proceeds of any policy of assurance which may have been effected with intent to defraud creditors. On referring to the Statement of Objects and Reasons we read, "this provision in Clause 6 is neces-"sitated by the doctrine that a husband, as such, "has no insurable interest in his wife's life. It "is true that, as the law stands, such a policy "might be effected; but it would only be in the "nature of a voluntary settlement, and it would "be liable to the dangers to which such settle-"ments are exposed." This very desirable provision will (after it is passed into law) be the *præsidium tutamenque* of hundreds of families in this city. It is very urgently needed. It seems to us that it is a very great hardship, if not a positive injustice, that, long after a man has effected such a policy solely for the benefit of his wife and children, and without having had any creditors at the time he effected such policy, his creditors, in the event of his subsequent insolvency, should reap the fruits of his providence, while his wife and children, for whose benefit alone the policy was effected, are left destitute. A reference to the insolvent lists published in the local *Government Gazette* will show in how many instances such policies are seized for the benefit of creditors, and numerous families consequently deprived of what was originally and *bonâ fide* intended as a money settlement on them. We are personally aware of several instances in which, many years after such policies were effected, and after thousands of rupees had been paid as premia, the parties effecting them became insolvent. It may even be within the recollection of many of our readers that in consequence of persons dying in a few months after their insolvency, the policies became, according to the then and present state of the law, the property of their creditors, and the wives and families of the deceased were thus deprived of what was, in simple equity, their own property. We may add that clauses 5 and 6 are based on the tenth section of the Married Women's Property Act above cited.

Clauses 8 and 9 of the Bill relate to a husband's liabilities for his wife's debts, be they ante or post-nuptial. Clause 8 declares that a husband shall not, by reason of any marriage subsequent to the 31st December 1865, be liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage, and that she alone is liable to be sued for, and to satisfy such debts to the extent of her separate property, as if she had continued unmarried. Clause 9 provides that if a married woman possesses separate property, and if any person enters into a contract with her with reference to such property, or on the faith that her obligation arising out of such contract will be satisfied out of her separate property, such person shall be entitled to sue her, and to the extent of her separate property to recover against her whatever he might have recovered in such suit had she been unmarried at the date of contract, and had continued so till the execution of the decree. There is a proviso to this clause (9) that such married woman shall not be liable to *arrest or to imprisonment in execution of a decree.* We think that this proviso should also be applied to clause 8, for without it, the benefit intended for husbands by the provisions of the said clause will be [illegible] If the wife has no separate property to pay her ante-nuptial debts, we think that in almost every case the husband would at once pay them himself or borrow the requisite sum (if he had it not) rather than see her arrested and conveyed to jail. There is, of course, an argument against the extension to clause 8 of the proviso just referred to. It will be contended, and with a certain amount of reason, that the creditor advanced money or sold goods on credit to an unmarried woman in the belief that he would have his claims satisfied against her as a *feme sole*, and that it would be a very great hardship for him to lose his right of recovering his claims against her as such, because subsequent to such advance of money or sale of goods, she had contracted marriage. We are, however, inclined to the opinion that, in respect to personal arrest and imprisonment, the law relating to the satisfaction of ante and post-nuptial debts should be the same. All persons who then have pecuniary transactions with unmarried women will take such precautions as may be necessary to secure themselves against loss in the event of such women entering the married state. In conclusion, we trust that the Select Committee will attentively consider this part of the Bill.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NORTHFLEET AND THE MURILLO.
THE FRENCH BUDGET.

LONDON, 4TH NOVEMBER.

The Admiralty Court has condemned the owners of the s. s. Murillo to pay £24,000 to the owners of the Northfleet. Sir R. Phillimore strongly denounced the conduct of the officers of the Murillo at the time of the accident. The defendants were unrepresented.

PARIS, 3RD NOVEMBER.

M. Magne proposes to meet the deficiency of 178,000,000 francs in the Budget of 1874, chiefly by measures of economy and by the increase of old taxes. He advocates hastening the resumption of specie payments.

The expenses of the late war are estimated at 8,739,000,000 francs.

LONDON, 3RD NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed irregular. Surats, prices barely supported.

The London Cotton Market closed very dull. Fair Dhollera 5⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been flat, prices drooping.

The Money Market is very stringent.

The sum of £45,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The s. s. Scindia passed through the Suez Canal. Arrival—Pocahontas.

THE MAILS.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 6th ultimo via Southampton, and the Bombay Mails of the 13th ultimo, were delivered in London to-day.

DR. LUMSDAINE, Sanitary Commissioner, is about to proceed to Europe on two months' leave.

WE understand that Drs. Sydney Smith, Weir, and Blaney, to whom the Port Trustees submitted the paper on the Dock Question, with a request that they would report on the sanitary objections to docks raised by the Hon. Mr Ravenscroft, are unanimously of opinion that docks will in no way have a prejudicial effect upon the health of the town.

THE Budget of the Town Council will be presented to the Corporation at their meeting on Saturday, but it will be proposed that the discussion on the Budget be postponed till Tuesday, the 11th, so as to allow the Corporation a longer time to consider what has been laid before them, and also to allow of Mr. Curry, the Chairman of the Town Council, being present at the discussion. Merchants are too busy, besides, with mail work on Saturday to spare the necessary time to discuss the Budget on that day.

THE steamer Sir Bartle Frere, which was mortgaged to Messrs. Forbes and Co., was sold last week by public auction, to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, for Rs. 37,500.

THE Delhi Claimant's Case, which was to have been heard on the 31st, has been again adjourned to the 6th instant. The case has not yet progressed further than the settlement of issues.

THE Sheristadar of the Fouzdaree Court of Jessore while returning home on the 17th ultimo, was bitten by a snake on the road, and although several native physicians treated him, he died the same night.

A GLASGOW paper informs us that amongst those who will lecture during the Session 1873-74 to the Glasgow Young Men's Christian Association are the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere and the Rev. Narayen Sheshadri of Bombay.

A LUCKNOW paper understands that Sir George Couper, Bart., will soon leave the capital on a week's hunting excursion in the Kheri jungles, accompanied by Maharaja Sir Drigbijey Singh Bahadur, of Bulrampore, and other gentlemen.

MAJOR WATSON, Resident at Pahlunpore, shot a royal tiger the other day ten miles from the town. The tiger had just bundled down half a cow before he received his quietus. Major Watson is a lucky sportsman, having bagged his dozen or so.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,918, for additional goods accommodation at the Vellore station, and a further amount of Rs. 14,743 for fitting additional brake gear to fifty-six locomotives of the Madras Railway.

REUTER telegraphs that the latest reports of the prospects as to crops in some districts of Bengal which were threatened with scarcity are now rather more favourable. Under the direction of Government the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways have reduced their rates for the conveyance of grain.

THE *Madras Times* says—"It is currently reported that Mr. John McIver, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, has resolved to disconnect himself with the Bank on the 31st December next. The Directors of the Bank held a special meeting on Friday, to consider about reductions to be effected in the Bank's establishment."

THE Viceroy held a Special Council at Calcutta on Saturday to consider the state of the country, which was attended by Mr. Chapman and Sir R. Temple. In the course of the day His Excellency summoned some of the leading merchants of the city to ascertain from them the amount of rice on hand in the several depôts.

MORADABAD is just now quite a thoroughfare for pilgrims on their way to Hurdwar. They arrive in gangs with their baskets and bottles slung across their shoulders in banghy style. Tuesday, the 4th November, the Purunmastee is the great day of the fair, and the devout are hurrying forward to be present on the occasion.

A MAN at Gooralgatcha, near Serampore, the other night set a mouse-trap in a dark room and went to sleep. After a while a cobra instead of a mouse got into the trap and struggled to escape. The man thinking that a mouse had been caught went to secure it. The snake gave him a fatal bite and he expired after two hours.

WE read in "The Week" that the weather in Calcutta has become wonderfully cool and pleasant during the last few days, and really out-Novembers November, the unusual dryness of the air making it still more enjoyable. In Purneah it has been raining peas, or rather laurel berries again. The phenomenon, not in itself a very marvellous one, is rendered remarkable by its persistency, and is certain to be connected by the natives with the famine.

THE *Pioneer's* Shahjehanpore correspondent writes—"This charming little station is at last awaking from its hot weather sleep. The many who flew to the highlands have now returned utterly fagged out by the gaiety of Nynee Tal and other hill abodes, glad to have a month or two of peace and quiet among their old plains' associates who have weathered the storm. The N. I. R. A. members are hard at work on the range every morning, and I hear are some of the best shots that meet in Christmas week."

THE *Daily Telegraph's* "Old Savage" has, it would appear, arrived in India and has even invaded—or might we not rather say that he pervades?—the Bengal Secretariat. The *Indian Observer* takes Mr. R. Knight to task for literary piracy with respect to a statistical note on the subject of Carolina rice. The *Observer* points out that, though the information is borrowed from an undoubtedly trust worthy source (McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary) yet it would be as well to acknowledge the same and not to endeavour to disguise it by transposition and alteration of sentences. Particulars will be found in another column.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rangoon Mail* sends a solemn warning from Mandalay. The French are coming in two expeditions, one via Rangoon and the other via Talifoo. Their object is said to be to supply the King of Burmah with prefects who will manage and govern his provinces and with *Conseilleurs d'etat* to act as Woongyees. This result once accomplished nothing is to prevent the ruin of Rangoon, and the ultimate reabsorption of Pegu into the old kingdom of Burmah. It may be so, but the French have not yet got to Rangoon, and when they do they will find that the Burmese are like fairies "unco kittle cattle to shoe."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror*, who signs his name, says that there is a rumour afloat that all drunkards in Calcutta are to be registered and licensed by Mr. Chick, the Hackney Carriage Registrar, for which he is to receive extra pay; that the drunkards will obtain from him a badge of distinction, something like that worn by the hackney carriage drivers, and that they will be required to pass by the right side of the roads lest they should fall victims to hackney carriages which by a recent notification have been directed to go by the left side. The writer of the letter appeals to the *Mirror* to let him know how far the rumour is based on truth.

A MELANCHOLY occurrence is reported from Seetapore by a contemporary. A young corporal of "The Buff's," Baxter by name, was shot by Private Burns's, of the same regiment, on the 29th ultimo. It was Burns's dire intent to have shot the Provost Sergeant, it appears, but through some mistake on his part Baxter was the victim. Burns shot himself afterwards. He was known to be a bad character and of violent temper. His victim, Baxter, was a steady and well-behaved young fellow, whose untimely end is much to be regretted, and has thrown a damper on the regiment, more especially that such a tragic event should have occurred on the eve of its departure from Seetapore.

THE Calcutta Opera season was to have commenced on Saturday, and there is every prospect for such a season for the lovers of Italian music as Calcutta has not had before. The published *Repertoire* of the Company, several of whom are new to Calcutta, is excellent, and everything promises full houses. It is to be hoped a handsome return for Signor Massa's energy and liberality will result. From Lewis's Theatre, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Company to please, Calcutta obstinately withholds its patronage. Except on Saturday nights, the house generally presents a most depressing appearance of emptiness, and burlesques seem to be the only class of performances which attract even moderate audiences.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the services of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, have been placed at the disposal of the Financial Department to enable him to take charge, in addition to his other duties, of the statistical office, in which the monthly and annual returns of the trade and navigation of India are prepared, and which has not been transferred to the Agricultural Department. It was for this purpose that Mr. Rivett-Carnac was appointed Commissioner of Commerce by the late Lord Mayo, and he was subsequently employed for a short time in England on a Committee composed of officials of the Board of Trade and India Office, to revise the existing forms of trade and navigation returns.

THE *Indian Observer* says—"A correspondent of the *Indian Church Gazette* (presumably a clergyman of the English Church and certainly a member of the long-eared fraternity) classes under the same category, drunkards, infidels, certain other 'unmentionable' sinners, and Christians who take the Communion 'after a heavy breakfast.' He does not specify, but the context seems to imply, that the sinfulness of the act is aggravated in proportion to the heaviness of the breakfast. A very heavy breakfast, consisting, say of beefsteaks, would elevate the offender to the rank of a murderer. The letter is worth reading (notwithstanding its almost inconceivable imbecility) as a proof of the old saying that extremes meet; for there the reader will find theology and the grossest materialism completely identified."

As we mentioned a day or two back, Mr. Taylor, the Wesleyan great gun, has been exploding at the capital of the North-West. This is what a local writer, one *Sowerby Grab*, says of him—"Earnestness may have its bounds, and I am constrained to say that earnestness may be a little over-done in those long continued and beseeching appeals which he makes to his congregations to come within the sphere of a mysterious influence which he professes to possess. I have belief in his sincerity, but vehement importunity such as his jars a little on the proprieties even of religious propogandism. I do hope we are never to have a repetition of those terrible scenes of revivalism which drove men and women religiously lunatic in the early part of this century. I have known many instances where the most susceptible of persons to influences which Mr. Taylor seeks to exercise have relapsed into hopeless vice. I say this not to discourage Mr. Taylor—he is of not that calibre to be easily discouraged—but to deprecate any tendency to revert to those old and miserable influences which can only result in religious slavery to weak minds. As a preacher he is exceedingly powerful, and if his preaching does not strike deep into the minds of those who hope, at least, for salvation, I have great doubt if any more *ultra* process will be lastingly efficacious. I hear that in Allahabad he has made many converts to that inner circle within which he desires to draw his listeners."

THE same writer says—"Rather a curious case of *Diamond* cut *Diamond* occurred last week. The Railway Church, of which the Reverend J. B. Morewood is incumbent, belongs to a native, and I am told that some representatives of a dissenting body, whether imbued with an antipathy to High Church formularies or armed with a commission to buy up all the churches in Allahabad it is impossible for them to say, went to the owner of the church, and negociated and entered into an agreement to purchase the same. Everything was settled in a day, and the dissenting ambassadors were to meet the owner on the church premises to receive the purchase money. On the day when this nice little arrangement was to be completed Mr. Morewood was out of the station, but *khubber* flew around to give notice of the presence of the enemy, and one stalwart defender of Church and State made certain communications to others, and the native was sent for, and induced to sign a three years lease in favour of the pillars of the church. During the completion of this counter-move the representatives of dissent became rather fidgetty on account of the non-appearance of the vendor to give full and legal possession and delivery and to take the money, but, Oh for the vanity of human wishes, their eyes were opened to this counter-plot of Belial. This *ruse de guerre* must have delighted our dissenting friends immensely."

MILITARY ITEMS.

D. BATTERY 8th Brigade R. A. arrived at Allahabad from Benares on the 31st ultimo, *en route* to Meean Meer.

LIEUTENANT COL. HAMILTON, Barrack Master of Chuckrata, died of liver complaint at the Railway Hotel, Umballa, on Wednesday. His funeral was attended by all the officers of the garrison, and the firing party was furnished by H. M.'s 11th Hussars.

THE Head Quarters of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery were expected to arrive from Ahmedabad at Kirkee yesterday to relieve the Head Quarters of the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, who will proceed to Ahmednuggur on the 6th instant.

COLONEL ANDREW SMITH, late of the 24th N. I., and for some time past doing duty at Umballa has, on the recommendation of His Excellency Lord Napier, been appointed by the Viceroy to the command of the Bhopal Contingent, vice Colonel Forbes, proceeded on furlough to Europe. Colonel Smith is highly spoken of as an intelligent and able officer.

THE A. F., R. H. A., marching *en route* from Lucknow to the Roorkee Camp of Exercise, arrived at Seetapore on the 29th ultimo, under the command of Major A. H. Lindsay, and was to have left again on the 30th for Shahjehanpore. The following officers are with the Battery:—Major A. H. Lindsay, Captain S. W. Taylor, Captain J. F. Brough, Lieutenant A. J. Pearson, and Surgeon H. Mackinnon.

THE EXTRA PAY.—The following shows the increase of pay per diem gained by the different grades in all branches of the service at home:—

Household Cavalry.—The Warrant has no application to the Life and Horse Guards.

For Guards.—The pay of every rank, privates and boys under 15 included, is reduced 3d. and 1d., so that the actual advantage is ½d. per day. Privates in the Guards have hitherto had 1d. per day more than soldiers of the Line. They are now placed in the same scale, viz., one shilling per diem.

Cavalry of the Line.—The same as in the Guards, viz ½d. per day. A trooper in the Cavalry will now have the same pay as a private of Infantry.

Infantry of the Line.—Privates, drummers and fifers, 1½d. All other ranks, ½d.

Royal Artillery—The pay of the different grades in this corps has been so varied and complicated, involving in many cases odd farthings, that advantage has been taken of the present change to eliminate, as far as might be, without unduly injuring individual ranks, the fractional parts of a penny. The advantage derived by the four higher grades of non-commissioned officers, the sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, sergeant instructor of gunnery, and the battery sergeant major and battery quartermaster sergeant (horse and field brigades), is ½d. only, the battery sergeant major (garrison and coast brigades) gets ¾d., as do paymaster sergeant, orderly room sergeant, trumpet major, sergeant, corporal, bombardier, and armourer sergeant. The gunners of horse brigades get ¼d. only, a driver 1½d.; both gunner and driver of field guns and coast brigades ¾d. Drummer and trumpeter, horse ¼d., others ¾d.; boys under 15, 2¼d; farriers, collar makers, and wheelers ¾d. The sergeant and 1st and 2nd corporals of the band get 1d., musicians ¾d. Master gunners being warrant officers, and so not in receipt of beer money, are mulcted 4d, which gives them an advantage of ½d. The band master benefits by the same sum.

Royal Engineers—All grades in this corps, drivers and sappers included, gain ½d., second corporals excepted, who gain ¾d.

One of the subsidiary benefits resulting from the Warrant will be the keeping of the men's accounts. It should be specially noted that the Warrant does not apply to the forces in India.—*United Service Gazette.*

SONEPORE RACES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Ticcaree Cup, value Rs. 500. For all horses. Distance 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens on the day of the race 10lbs., and horses that have never started 1 stone. Winner of the Sonepore St. Leger to carry 5 lbs. extra, and of the Bettiah Cup 10lbs. extra.

Phillippine 1
Satellite 2

Time—2 mins. 57 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Durbungah Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Durbungah. For Arab and country-bred maidens. Distance 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Weight for age and class. The winner of Tirhoot Stakes or Sonepore Derby to carry 7lbs. extra.

Moosa 1
Loafer 2

Time—3 mins. 32 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Planters' Purse. For all horses. Distance 1 mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Horses entered to be claimed for Rs. 1,500. To carry weight for age and class raised 21lbs., and 3lbs. to be added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below.

Scalpel 1
Black Eagle 2

Time—1 min. 51½ secs.

Driver ran a dead heat for second place.

FOURTH RACE.—The Moorcroft Stakes of Rs. 100 from the fund. For all hacks. Distance ½ mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 500. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. Non-professional riders.

Revenge 1
Burnone 2

Time—55 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 100 from the fund. For all Assistant Planters' horses, to be ridden by Assistant Planters. Distance ½ mile.

Parody 1
Daybreak 2

Time—56½ secs.

SIXTH RACE.—Arab Handicap.

Dilawar 1
Moosa 2

Time—2 mins. 25½ secs.

—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

BARODA.—Bhow Khedkur, says the *Gujerat Mitra* has again been re-employed by the Gaekwar.

A LIBRARY AT SADRA.—A correspondent states that a library is shortly to be established at Sadra.

MARRIAGE OF THE CHIEF OF WUDWAN.—The young Chief of Wudwan has been married to the sister of the Thakore of Pethapore.

THE OODWARA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Nearly Rs. 5,890 have been subscribed to the Oodwara Charitable Dispensary.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT AHMEDABAD.—From 12th October till the 26th of the month there were 120 births and 295 deaths at Ahmedabad.

THE ART EXHIBITION.—It will be noticed from the advertisement that the Art Exhibition at the Town Hall will be kept open for only three days more.

APPEAL CASES AT SURAT.—Some of the appeal cases which were pending in the District Judge's Court of Surat have been transferred to the Assistant Judge's Court.

TWO NATIVE CHIEFS ON TOUR.—The heir-apparent to the Jam of Nowanuggur and the Chief of Rajcote intend shortly to proceed on a visit to Calcutta and other places of note in India.

RAJCOTE TRAINING SCHOOL.—Mr. Hurgowundas Dwarkadas, Assistant Educational Inspector at Ahmedabad, has been appointed head master of the Rajcote Training School.

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Mr. Peile, Acting Political Agent of Kattywar, intends shortly to proceed on a circuit. He will visit the Wankaneer, Morvee, Dhrangdra, and Hulwud States.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. Stevens, Civil Engineer, has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer at the Presidency during the absence on leave of Mr. Kahandas Muncharam.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MARRIAGES.—We learn from one of the Ahmedabad papers that already sixty persons have joined the above Society which has recently been established at that station.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.—The vernacular newspapers [illegible] of a Commission by the Government of India to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of the Baroda State.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Vishnoo Bhayee, a coppersmith, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, on Monday, and obtained warrants against Balla Gunput and Wittoba Gunput, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of about four maunds of copper.

LONGEVITY.—There is living, a Guzerathi paper says, at Sigunpore, near Surat, a Parsee woman named Bhikheebai, aged about 114 years. She has three daughters, the eldest of whom is 75 years old. It is said that the old woman conducts household affairs without any difficulty.

ASSAULT AND REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—John Kerr, a seaman of the ship Golconda, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with assaulting an officer of the ship; also with refusing to do duty on board the ship. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo cart-driver named Appa Crushnajee was charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing a quantity of brass filings, the property of Government, and on being convicted was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANTS.—John Shortley, William Gray, and Francis Balfour, Europeans, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Whittaker, with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

MR. E. CORDEAUX, the Assistant Judge of Poona, left for Ratnagherry on the 31st ultimo, to join his new appointment as Assistant Judge. On Thursday last all the Vakeels of the Court addressed Mr. Cordeaux on the able manner in which he discharged his duties, and highly complimented him, wishing him a speedy return to Poona, he being the appointed Assistant Judge of this station.—*Poona Observer.*

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—A large pavilion is being put up on the Esplanade for Chiarini's Circus, which is expected to arrive from Singapore on the 20th inst. This Circus comes from America, has just made a tour in Australia, and from the notices it has received in the American and Australian papers would appear to be a very superior one. We have not had a Circus in Bombay for a long time, and no doubt Chiarini's, which promises so well, will be well patronised during its stay.

MR. J. K. SPENCE, the Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, who had obtained two years' furlough to Europe, left Poona on Sunday morning and proceeded to England by Monday's mail steamer. During the time Mr. Spence held the office of Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona he made himself very popular. He delivered over charge of his office of Magistrate to Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, and that of Collector to Mr. H. A. Acworth, of the Bombay Civil Service, until the arrival of Mr. Macpherson.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night the house of one Noor Mahomed Seedick, situated at the Jackeria Bunder, was entered by some person or persons, during the time the owner had been to the mosque for prayers. Property, consisting of jewellery, earrings, anklets, some gold and silver ornaments, a quantity of gold embroidered cloth, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 800, were stolen. It is suspected that a bad character named Ebrahim Raja, who was seen loitering about that locality, committed the theft, and a search is being made by the police for the man.

THE BROACH BOILER EXPLOSION CASE.—A correspondent writes—"The Broach Boiler Explosion case having been decided, it would be as well if the public were admitted to the facts of this case. It is said the prosecution failed, and the Judge commented upon the weakness of the evidence. As the Bombay Boiler Inspector was called upon to give his evidence for the prosecution, and beyond this made his '*report to Government*' all interested in the Boiler Inspection Bill especially will be anxious for details. I understand the accused was defended by Mr. Judge, the solicitor of Bombay, and among his witnesses were Mr. Aspen and Mr. Macdonald. I should be glad to know what these gentlemen had to say upon the case."

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The amateurs of this Club give to-night their first family performance this season, when the new play, entitled, "Solomon's Sword, or Nooranee the Innocent," and the

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Hindustani opera of "Indur-Sabha" will be produced. It is expected both the pieces will prove very acceptable to the fair sex. The vicissitudes of life through which the gentle, innocent Nooranee passes with the rapidity of the changes in a phantasmagorean show; her resignation under affliction; and the persecutions of which she is made the victim by her father, whose relationship to her is not disclosed until the last scene, will enlist for her the sympathy of her sisters. The romantic incidents, the chain of harmony, and the conversations of "fairies" in "Indur-Sabha" must at the same time enthral the attention of the fair audience. The Club may, therefore, with reason look out for a liberal support from native families to-night.

The Morvee State.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. Peile, the acting Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected to pay a visit to Morvee about the 5th prox., when it is believed he will institute an enquiry into the matters of a dispute between Mr. Sumbhoopersad the joint administrator of the State, and the widow Ranee Saheb. The Deda Bharontias of the State have been captured by the Police Commissioner of Kutch after a tough fight, in which a number of the outlaws were wounded. Waghjee, the young Thakore, promises to turn out a man of pluck and great physical endurance, as an instance of which our correspondent states that, on the 28th ult., he rode from Morvee with a few sowars to Rajcote, obtained an extension of leave from Mr. Macnaughten, visited Mr. Peile and Colonel Law, and returned to Morvee the same evening, having accomplished a journey of 84 miles in about nine hours. Fever is very prevalent at Rajcote, and Mr. Macnaughten is at present suffering from it.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship British Princess, 1,230 tons, Captain Reid, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

The s. s. Coromandel, 1,290 tons, Captain J. D. Mahy, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Kurrachee via the Canal with a cargo of 260 cwts. horns.

The s. s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain J. McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (November 1st) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ovegan, Mr. Printe, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for Chine, &c., with the China Mail, Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee as passenger for Singapore, and the following cargo:—1,849 chests opium, 538 bales cotton, 5 cwts. E. teeth, and sundries.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain T. W. Teasdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (November 3rd), with a general cargo and ten first class and one hundred deck passengers. She sailed again for the same port with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr. C. F. Dias. For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Willshire, and twenty-eight deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (Ft. In.)	November.	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (Ft. In.)
11 15 m	6 1	Wednesday ... 5	5 26 m	5 0
......	......		5 35 a	9 0
0 9 m	7 9	Thursday 6	6 8 m	4 7
11 51 a	5 9		6 14 a	8 11
0 52 m	7 6	Friday 7	6 50 m	3 11
0 31 a	5 1		6 53 a	8 4
1 34 m	6 10	Saturday 8	7 32 m	3 1
1 9 a	4 2		7 31 a	7 3
2 18 m	5 10	Sunday 9	8 16 m	2 3
1 49 a	3 0		8 14 a	5 9
3 8 m	4 7	Monday......... 10	9 10 m	1 6
2 37 a	1 10		8 55 a	4 3
3 56 m	3 8	Tuesday......... 11	10 8 m	1 1
3 35 a	0 10		9 47 a	3 2

Moon—Full, 4th, 8h. 38m. P.M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met at Bombay yesterday at noon, in the new Council Hall, Secretariat.

Present.

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson.

The order of the day was the third reading of Bill No. 8 or Bill for the Better Management of Municipal Affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—May it please your Excellency,—Before moving the third reading of this Bill I would request the Council to resume consideration of it in detail in order that a few amendments, chiefly verbal, may be made. In line 7, section LXII., "this" ought to be "the." In line 2, section LXXXIV., it is considered necessary to insert "or under the byelaws made in accordance with the provisions of this Act" between "Act" and "May;" and in line 10 of the same section "stallage and other rents and fees" ought to be inserted after "taxes." In lines 21 and 22 "accrual of the cause of action" ought to be omitted and "passing of the final order by the Municipality or officer having power to pass such an order" substituted. In section XCIX., we should omit the words "and to the Commissioner in Sind, in the event of the Act being extended to that province," because under the Act passed in 1864 the Government of Bombay has already power to confer upon the Commissioner in Sind any of the powers of Government under certain Acts, one of which would be the present.

The amendments being all agreed to,

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs proceeded—With your Excellency's permission, I would now move the third reading of this Bill. In so doing, I shall make a few observations, with reference to those which your Excellency made at the last meeting of Council in regard to the charge of legislating too hastily for this Presidency. So far as I can make out, the rule which some of the native and European papers wish to lay down for our guidance is that the rate at which we legislate ought to be in exact proportion to the capabilities of the people of this country to understand each step we take. Your Excellency will, I think, agree with me that such a rule is rather an unreasonable one. The complaint of hasty legislation cannot, I think, justly be brought against this Government, so far as this Bill is concerned. It was first published in the month of August last, and submitted to a Select Committee, whose report was made on the 18th September and forthwith given to the public. Up to the present time I find that the great majority of the communications which have been made to the Council with regard to this Bill apply only to portions of it, which, though appearing in the Bill when it was first published, were nevertheless disposed of by the Select Committee. I am therefore rather puzzled to know how long the objectors would like a Bill to be published in the *Government Gazette* before it should be brought up for a third reading. I know that few Bills can receive the approbation of everybody, and this will be no exception; but I may say this much, that it has been sufficiently long before the public to enable those who take an interest in it to form their objections upon it and lay them before the Council. I hold a rather long memorandum, which has been prepared for me by one of the most hardworked native Judges of this Presidency. This memorandum, I may state, is the second which I have received from the same person, and the first was quite as bulky as this is. Having had great experience in the working of Municipalities throughout the Presidency, he thought his opinions might be of use to me, and therefore he spared no pains to give the Bill his consideration. When this gentleman, with all the business of a Court, has been able to do this much, I think that the Associations which have lately sprung up here should, if they desired to be credited with being really useful associations, have taken an equal amount of trouble in the matter and laid before us their objections to the Bill after the Select Committee published their report upon it. I think then that while we cannot be accused of undue haste in legislating, such associations as these may very justly be charged with not making the haste which common-sense might have taught them to be necessary. This Bill has been under the consideration of Government for some years past, and has had the benefit of the criticisms of our ablest Revenue officers, while it has also been carefully gone over section by section in the select committee of this Council, each section having also been considered with objections taken to it in the petitions which were sent in from the Poona and Ahmedabad Associations. For myself, and my connection with the Bill, I may say this much, that the measure was not drafted by me—that I have looked at it, not as at a child of my own, but as a pupil placed under my charge, which it was my duty to train in such a manner as might make it a useful addition to the statute book. That the Bill will be a useful addition to the statute-book I trust and believe. It has been assailed both inside and outside of the Council as a measure designed by Government to impose additional taxation upon the already overtaxed ryot of the country. My hon. friend Mr. Munguldas is very fond of telling us that the ryot was and is overtaxed, but I do not think the hon. member has any more data to go upon than that of a gentleman at home who retires from business and takes to farming, viz., that he finds it to be a very expensive luxury. I think it right to take this opportunity of letting the public know that this very important subject of taxation has lately been receiving the attention of Government, and that this year the first steps have been taken towards making experiments by which the incidence of taxation in relation to the gross produce of the cultivator may be to a certain extent arrived at. The plan proposed was something of this description. In different villages in different parts of the country certain pieces of land, illustrative of the varieties of soil which are to be met with throughout the Presidency, were selected, and with the consent of the cultivator from a carefully measured portion the produce was carefully threshed and valued by an officer of the Revenue or the Survey Department, Government paying the expenses. Within the last week the results of a few of these experiments have been received by Government, and it would appear from very carefully prepared statistics of experiments conducted in Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Sholapore that on bajree and jowaree land the assessment bears the proportion of one-twelfth to the value of the gross produce of the land; in other places, where there are wheat crops, the assessment bears the proportion of one-twentieth to the value of the produce. I do not think that these assessments can be said to bear heavily upon the ryot. In Guzerat, where fewer experiments were tried, and where it is known that the land is richer and more valuable than it is in any other part of the Presidency, the assessment does not seem to exceed one-sixth of the total value of production. Certainly it may be said that these experiments are not conclusive—I do not wish it to be supposed that Government thinks them to be conclusive, because it will take years before results can be received in such a state, as to number and preparation, that a correct estimate can possibly be made—but I think that when we find that a certain number of experiments, conducted by European gentlemen who are anxious to obtain true results on behalf of Government, have turned out in the manner I have mentioned, hon. members ought not to persist in their cry that the ryot is over-assessed until they have better proof of their assertion. There is one other matter which I may remark upon in connection with burdens upon the poor cultivator. I think it right that I should take this opportunity of letting the public into a secret which Government became possessed of a short time ago. During last monsoon a native official of many years' standing, and very high in the service of Government, happened to go upon private business towards the south of the Presidency. On his way from Poona to Madras he put up at the Sholapore dhurrumsala. In the evening he found a good many native cultivators and patels coming into the dhurrumsala. He asked them what was the object of their coming. They said it was about the new assessments. He asked them if they found these assessments oppressive, and they replied that they were not—that they were quite willing to pay them—but that the fact was that they had come there because the Vakeels' Association had told them if they met together and made an outcry Government might take the assessment off altogether. That fact the native gentleman thought it his duty to communicate at once to my hon. friend Mr. Rogers, who told me of it. I mention this incident to the Council with no other comment than this, that I believe it to be entirely true. I think this Council has taken into the most careful consideration every suggestion with respect to the Bill which has been offered to us, and I am sure that on every occasion where there was the fear of the Bill proving oppressive, either the Select Committee, or subsequently the full Council, took steps to obviate it. In its working I think this Bill will rectify many of the abuses which at present exist regarding Municipalities. I do not believe that the taxation of Municipalities will be in any way increased. I believe that by this Bill the people of the country will have greater opportunities than hitherto of objecting to taxation, because they will have more opportunities of understanding what taxation it is proposed to levy on them. One of the chief points in the Bill objected to by almost all the petitioners and memorialists has been the change which we propose in the manner of constituting Municipalities, the old system being that a Municipality could not be created unless the people wished it, and the new system being that Government may declare where a Municipality must be created. But this principle is not one originating with this Government. It is the policy of the Supreme Government, and it is the principle which has been imported into all the Municipal Bills which have lately been introduced into the Council of the Governor-General. By this Council agreeing to it in this Bill we shall simply secure one principle in the matter being the rule throughout the Indian Empire. When I introduced this Bill to the Council I stated my views regarding the value of this principle, and I need not repeat them here. In the Bill as it originally stood there were some sections which I approved of more than I do those which were substituted for them during the second reading of the Bill. I specially refer to the alterations made upon the section which indicated what taxes Municipalities might choose to impose upon themselves. In the debates which took place upon the Central Provinces Municipal Bill I find it stated that the introduction of such a list of taxes might frighten the people. A similar argument was used against the section here, but I cannot agree that the mere printing of a list of taxes from which any Municipality may choose one or more would in the least frighten any of the inhabitants of this Presidency. However, the Council have determined to leave out the list, and although I as an individual can only say I am sorry for it, yet I must be content to accept your decision. I think the division of the Act into portions for city and town municipalities will prove of very great service. There is no doubt that many of the larger towns of the Presidency, such as Poona, Surat, [illegible] we find many large spinning and weaving companies starting. To such places the Act will prove of great value, as there can be no doubt that they are ready for more elaborate systems of sanitation and conservancy. I believe, generally speaking, that the working of this Act will in effect be this, that the larger towns will approach nearer to the condition of things which prevails in Bombay, whereas in the smaller ones things will go on very much as they do at present under the old Act. On the whole, I think the Bill will do a great deal of good; that by it small towns will certainly not be losers, while large ones will certainly be gainers. With these remarks, I beg to move the third reading of this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodew—Sir,—The Hon'ble Member has referred to the question of the revenue assessment in this Presidency. I might be allowed to mention that in the evidence which Colonel Francis gave before the Judge at Rutnagherry in the Khote case he stated that Government levied one-fifth or one-sixth of the gross produce of the land. On the other hand the Khotes contended that the average assessment amounted to one-third.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—I think it is possible that Colonel Francis may have stated that in some particular cases the assessment might roughly be said to be one-sixth or one-fifth of the gross produce, but I am certain he never said that the assessment is systematically at the rate of one-fifth or one-sixth upon the gross produce of the land. This would be a most unfair standard to state, because though a fifth, or even a fourth, of assessment might be obtained from rich soil, yet it would be impossible to get a much as that from bare and poor land, owing to the various expenses of cultivation. The simple assertion of Colonel Francis ever having stated that it is the custom of the Revenue Survey officers to take one-fifth o the value of the produce of the land as assessment I must deny.

Mr. Hon. Mr. Narayen—Possibly you may allow Colonel Francis to be a competent witness on the point.

His Excellency the President—I think I must interpose here. As the assessment has very little to do with the passing of this Bill I fear we are drifting into rather an irregular discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think, your Excellency, we have to thank the hon. mover of the Bil for starting the subject.

His Excellency—Well, he gave certain information, but we are now being drawn into a discussion upon the Revenue Survey.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy—Sir,—I quite concur with your Excellency that this Bill has nothing to do with the question of land revenue. Yet I must remark that I hold land in Tanna and Poona districts, and I believe the Hon. Mr. Narayen does so in Salsette, and our experience of the weight of land assessment in proportion to its produce is quite the reverse of what has been stated by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs. I have to thank the hon. member in charge of the Bill and the Council for consenting to all the minor amendments which I proposed at the last meeting. The only amendment which was thrown out was, however, in my humble opinion, the most important to protect the interests of the people—viz., that relating to fixing a maximum limit to the municipal taxation. I am therefore compelled to vote with great reluctance against the third reading of the Bill. I need scarcely observe that if this amendment had been adopted I should in deference to the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs have waived all other objections which I raised at the second reading, and which the petitioners have pointed out in their respective petitions, and would not have opposed the third reading.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—I am afraid that my hon. friend Mr Munguldas rather misunderstands the whole state of the case when he regrets so much that his amendment as to the maximum limit of taxation was not carried. The taxation is not in the hands of Government; it is the people or their representatives who are, according to the present state of this Bill, made responsible. Government has no power whatever to take the initiative, but surely, if the people will tax themselves, Government may be trusted to see that this taxation does not go beyond reasonable limits. I was one of the members of the original committee which was appointed in 1870 to consider this Bill. That committee was composed of two Revenue Commissioners and a number of the most experienced Collectors in the Presidency. The whole question was discussed by them, and the main principles of the Bill as we now find it were then agreed to. The only difference in principle which this Bill possesses from Act XXVI. of 1850 is that instead of the former practice being adhered to of allowing the people themselves to ask for the introduction of municipal institutions Government will now be vested with the power of directing this to be done after due inquiry and due notification in the *Government Gazette*. Anybody who has had experience as to the working of Act XXVI. must know that the introduction of municipal institutions only at the request of natives in the mofussil was a perfect farce. The people themselves never came voluntarily forward to ask for a Municipality. This was almost invariably managed for them by some smart Assistant Collector or some zealous Mamlutdar, who got up a petition to be signed by the people without their knowing anything whatever as to the reason why they were to attach their signatures to the petition. It was in consequence of this state of matters that the committee thought that the best plan to adopt to put an end to the farce throughout the whole Presidency was to give Government the power to introduce municipal institutions in certain places when it thought fit to do so. So much did the old system militate against the general progress of the country, and more especially of the larger mofussil towns, that I have known several cases in which even the zealous Assistant Collector or Mamlutdar was unable to get the people to sign the petition for the erection of a Municipality. I allude particularly to the case of Broach—a place which, among all the abominable stinking places I have met with, is conspicuous. Anybody who knows Broach will now be delighted that this Bill has passed, because by the exertions of a Municipality an advantageous system of conservancy will be introduced. There are many places in the Presidency which are also in a very bad sanitary condition, and I believe that the chief reason of this is just because Government has not hitherto had the power to declare the erection of a municipal institution where it was urgently required.

The Hon Mr. Narayen Wassodew—I would submit, Sir, that no Bill can be held to be fairly before the public until it has passed the second reading. Now as this Bill did not go through that ordeal until the 4th ultimo, and the report of the proceedings has not yet been published, I do hope that the Hon. Mover would consent to a postponement, because I think it cannot be the desire of Government to precipitate a measure of so extensive an application without affording to all concerned the most ample opportunity of expressing their views to this Council. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in their petition ask for more extended time. They say, "The Bill under consideration was read for the first time on the 11th August, &c." This Bill has been under the consideration of Government for the last three years, while the public have not yet had three months. I do not see what necessity there is in hastening it into law.

His Excellency the President—Did the Poona Association not memorialise upon the first draft of the Bill?

The Hon. Mr. Narayen replied in the affirmative.

His Excellency the President—Then everything which they suggested was fully considered. Three whole months have passed since the Bill was published in the *Government Gazette*, and I would suggest that it is not obligatory that public business should stand still merely to allow that or any other association to repeat their suggestions. In point of fact, I believe that the whole of the alterations in the Bill have been made in the direction which the Poona Association desired, and certainly nothing has been put into this Bill more obnoxious than the first draft of it contained. Therefore I cannot consider that any advantage would be gained by postponing the passing of this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—There can be no particular hurry now to pass the Bill, because it was as long ago as 1870 that a committee was appointed to report upon the advisability of introducing this Bill.

His Excellency the President—Then it is much to the credit of Government that it has deliberated so well upon the measure before introducing it.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—If it takes a tailor three days to make a suit of clothes it does not take a person three days to consider whether it fits him or not. Yet this is practically the argument of the Hon. Mr. Narayen, who thinks that because it is three years ago since Government thought of preparing the Bill, other three years should be spent before we pass it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I beg your pardon. That is not my argument. The Bill cannot be fairly before the public until after its second reading.

His Excellency the President—The publication of a Bill in the first instance is an intimation that Government is going to invite the Council to affirm its principles, and when the public then come forward to state their opinion little else is needed.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—In cases of this kind, where the Council decline to receive vernacular petitions, and the public have not had time to consider the Bill, a little delay might be given.

His Excellency the President—The only point of difference between us is that I think the public have had plenty of time. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I have nothing new to say upon the motion, as all the observations made against the third reading have been fully met by your Excellency and others.

The motion was then put to the vote with the following result:—Ayes—The Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, and the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson—6. Noes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobboy, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee—3.

His Excellency declared the Bill to be read a third time.
His Excellency declared the Bill to be passed.

THE WUTTUNDARS BILL.

His Excellency the President—Before the Hon. Mr. Rogers proceeds to move that this Bill—Bill No. 12 of 1873—a Bill to amend the Law relating to Hereditary Offices—I would like to say a few words as to the course which we propose to take, and the course which we have taken hitherto in regard to this Bill. Although we had to abandon consideration of the Bill when we were in Poona, yet I do not think our proceedings were in any way discreditable to this Council when you come to look at the real nature of the Bill. It affects, as we came to learn very fully from the discussions of the Bill, the details of the whole civil administration of this Presidency, and also, I may say, the social position of the whole body of the rural population. It is therefore nothing but creditable to this Council that amid all these difficulties we should so perseveringly have gone on with its consideration. Thanks to this Bill, I think we now know as much about the details of the customs of village communities as men who have spent their lives in the districts. What we supposed at first to be quite suitable for the whole Presidency, we have learned to be suitable only for a portion of it, and it therefore required the greatest caution in order to meet the different cases. The Council will remember that it was agreed in Poona that after the close of the present discussions the Bill should be again put before the public in order that the fullest and freest discussion might take place upon it before this Council finally passes it. Since the last stage of the discussions upon the Bill it has been examined very closely by gentlemen most competent to give advice upon the subject. Last Saturday they spent several hours in going through the measures and intricate details, and the result is that very considerable modifications on several clauses will be proposed by Government and will now be moved in detail by the Hon. Mr. Rogers for acceptance by the Council. I would suggest to hon. members that it would be advisable at the present stage of the proceedings to allow these alterations to be made upon the Bill on the understanding that in the meantime the Bill be carefully translated and published and that a discussion of points objected to may be taken afterwards. I think if we were to go into all these amendments just now upon their merits we would not be able to finish the discussion for several days. On the other hand, if we adopt these amendments now we will have ample time to consider them carefully before the Council meets again in February next.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen and the Hon. Mr. Munguldas approved of the course suggested by His Excellency.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Before going into the details of this measure I wish to say a few words upon something which has appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers. There is a paper called the *Argus*—a name which in ordinary circumstances should imply that its characteristic is being wideawake—which last Saturday, in referring to the Wuttundars Bill, had the effrontery to say that it was a "confiscatory" measure. Nothing more absurd or false could be said about the Bill. It has been explained in this Council from the time the Bill was introduced that all that Government wished to do was to define the existing rights of hereditary officers, and why this newspaper should try to mislead its readers by saying this measure is a confiscatory one is more than I can understand. With these few preliminary remarks I shall now proceed to the details of the Bill. Several new interpretation clauses will have to be inserted in the measure, and in doing so I need scarcely point out to the Council how much the success of the Act depends upon these very interpretation clauses. Much of the difficulty which we experienced formerly when dealing with this Bill arose from the deficiencies in the interpretations, and I trust that what I am now about to propose will simplify our future procedure. After consulting several Revenue officers of great experience, we have come to the conclusion that the amended list of definitions which I am about to propose will meet all possible cases that can arise. In line 4 of section IV., we shall insert "property" after "wuttun," and in line 11 the same word will be inserted after "wuttun." We next propose to define a wuttun in these words—"The wuttun property and the hereditary office and the rights and privileges attached to them constitute the wuttun." In the paragraph defining a "wuttundar" I propose to omit "beneficial" in the second line of the paragraph, that word being of no consequence, inasmuch as "hereditary interest" expresses all that is meant. Instead of the proviso in this paragraph, I propose the insertion of the following provision:—"Provided that in cases of adoption made by any wuttundar head of a family of the degree of patel or koolkurnie or of higher degree since the village came under Government, the Government has assented to such adoption." The Council will recollect that in the discussions upon this Bill there was a good deal of discussion as to the meaning of a "representative wuttundar." I at that time wished the "representative wuttundar" to be a representative of the wuttun generally and not a person simply performing the services of the wuttun. I have subsequently modified my views, and now agree that the "representative wuttundar" shall mean the "officiator." The following therefore is the clause which we propose to substitute for the clause at present defining a "representative wuttundar":—"Registered wuttundar means a wuttundar head of a family registered by the Collector under the provisions of this Act as having a right to perform the duties of a hereditary office." The definition of a "family" which we propose to adopt is as follows:—"Family or ghur means each of the branches of the family descended from the original wuttundar, Provided that no subdivision made during the last thirty years be recognised." The reason of this alteration is that thirty years ago was the time of the introduction of Act XI. of 1843, authorising the subdivision of wuttuns, and since that time and in consequence of the introduction of that principle much of the confusion has arisen which exists now. Having defined what a "family" is we now proceed to define the "head of a family"—"The head of a family means the eldest existing representative of a family." The definition of "officiator" we propose to allow to stand unaltered. (The hon. member then went over the Bill section by section and moved alterations in accordance with the terms of the altered definitions. He then proceeded)—I can assure this Council, especially those members of it who have not had an opportunity of going into the details of the Bill, that I, as an old Revenue officer, am perfectly satisfied that the Bill as it is now amended will injure nobody's interests, but will on the contrary suitably serve its purpose of defining and affirming existing rights.

His Excellency the President—It now remains for us to translate the Bill carefully.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—One advantage of the Bill as now amended is that every ancient wuttun family will be kept intact, and will not be allowed to fall into the hands of usurers and such like people.

THE STEAM-SHIPS INSPECTION BILL.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Sir,—Before moving the third reading of this Bill—Bill No. IX. of 1873: a Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam vessels—I think the Council ought to resume consideration of the Bill in detail, because I have several amendments to propose upon it. It will be within the recollection of the Council that upon the last occasion when the Bill was considered it was stated that a letter raising one or two objections had been received from the Government of India. One objection was with reference to the penal clauses, which the Governor-General said he would not disagree with so long as they did not clash with the provisions of imperial statutes. The letter did not say in what respect these clauses were faulty, and inquiries which we have recently made do not lead us to see where any such clashing can occur. Therefore that part of the Governor-General's letter may be passed over. The next objection raised was regarding the examination of engineers holding certificates from the Board of Trade under the provisions of XXV. and XXVI. Vic., cap. 63, and the Governor-General observed that the section in the Bill referring to the matter was superfluous. It appears that engineers get certificates from the Board of Trade just as vessels do. I consulted my hon. and learned friend Mr. Gibbs as to how the objection raised by the Government of India could be done away with, and he suggested that a section should be added to the preliminary part of the Bill in the following terms:—

"Clause 2—The provisions of part III. of this Act shall not apply to engineers holding certificates of competency of service granted by the Board of Trade under the provisions of 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 63."

I therefore beg to move that this section be added to the Bill as Section II.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—In deference to an opinion expressed by influential members of the mercantile community, shipowners, and owners, we propose that the Bill should be limited to vessels carrying passengers. I shall therefore propose several amendments relating to that point. In line 14 of section IV. I propose that "carrying passengers" be substituted for "plying." In the same section, line 18, the word "But" shall be inserted before "No;" that in line 26 "vessels" be made "vessel." In section V., line 8, after "thereof," these words should be inserted, "if there are any passengers on board of such vessel, or if such vessel is intended to carry passengers, or;" in line 26 "such" should be omitted, and "herein directed to be put to him" inserted after "question." In Section VI., line 2, after "that," "no passenger has arrived by such vessel, and that such steam vessel is not intended to carry passengers, or that such," should be inserted, and "any" deleted from line 3. In line 4, "IV." should be substituted for "I." In line 7 "steam" should be inserted before "vessel." In line 8 "to that effect" should be omitted, and the following words inserted after "hand":—"that such steam vessel is not intended to carry passengers or is otherwise exempted from survey under Section IV. of this Act, as the case may be." Section VII. should be omitted, and the following new section substituted:—

"VII. If after the issue of a certificate under the preceding sections any steam vessel is not intended to carry passengers, and during the continuance in force of such certificate, any passenger shall be taken on board of such steam vessel the master thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees."

After this section another new one, based upon section XII. of the new Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, which has just been passed at home on Mr. Plimsoll's motion, should be inserted as follows:—

"VII. Whenever any boiler explosion shall occur on board of any steam vessel, either during her voyage to, or after her arrival in, any port, harbour, river, or water of the Presidency of Bombay, or whenever the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have good reason to believe that any steam vessel lying in any such port, harbour, river, or water is by reason of the defective conditions of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading unfit to proceed to sea, without serious danger to human life, the said Governor of Bombay in Council may, if he shall think fit, direct an investigation to be made of the cause of such explosion, or a survey to be made by such steam vessel and of the hull, equipments, machinery, and cargo thereof, and the said Governor of Bombay in Council may, if he shall think fit, order any such steam vessel to be detained for the purpose of such investigation or survey, and thereupon any officer of Customs shall detain such steam vessel until ordered to be released by the said Governor of Bombay in Council."

Another section ought to be added in the following terms:—

"IX. Upon the receipt of the report of such investigation or survey the Governor of Bombay in Council may, if in his opinion such steam vessel cannot proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, make such futher order as to the detention of such steam vessel, or as to her release, either absolutely or upon the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations of the unloading or re-loading of cargo as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may impose, and the said Governor of Bombay in Council may also from time to time vary or add to such order.

A new section in the following terms will follow as Section X.:—

"X. If upon any investigation or survey held under the provisions of Section VIII. of this Act any steam vessel shall be shown to have been at the time of such investigation or survey unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, the expenses incurred for making such investigation or survey shall be paid by the owner of such steam vessel, but if such unfitness shall not be so shown, such expenses shall be borne by the Goverment."

These sections are all founded upon Mr. Plimsoll's Act. I now beg to move that these amendments be agreed to.

His Excellency the President—I think that the Bill as it now stands should be satisfactory to the mercantile community.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell took the opportunity of congratulating the Council, on behalf of the mercantile community, for listening to their suggestions. The Bill as it was now proposed to amend it was exactly what those interested wished to see it, and the sooner it became law the better.

The amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time.

His Excellency the President declared the Bill to be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell made a few remarks in order to correct any misapprehension which members of the Council might entertain in regard to the character of Lloyds' Association.

The Council was then adjourned by His Excellency.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Post Office Case.—The hearing of the adjourned case in which a native employé of the travelling post office, named Nundy Pillay, is charged by Mr. James Honnor, Inspecting Postmaster, Railway Division with stealing and fraudulently appropriating and wilfully secreting several letters and two half currency notes of, respectively, Rs. 20 and 10, that had been posted in the traveling post-office between Madras and Salem, on the 16th ultimo, was resumed, on Saturday last, before Mr. T. G. Clarke, at the Town Police Court. Mr. Barclay conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Miller, instructed by Messrs. Subramunian and Sundrum Sastry, appeared for the defence. After the examination of several witnesses the case was adjourned for further investigation.—*Madras Times.*

Alleged Fraud in the Accountant General's Office.—On the evening of Friday last, Mr. Lodwick Accountant General of Madras, appeared before Mr. T. G. Clarke, at the Town Police Court, and made a complaint against Iyasawmy Moodelly, Manager of the Stamping Department in the Accountant General's Office, for misappropriating some water-lined paper and stamping materials. He also laid a complaint against three other parties employed in the same office, named respectively, Rungasawmy Moodelly, Theroovenga Naicker, and Vutheer, for aiding and abetting Iyasawmy Moodelly in the commission of the offence. After the examination of one Manikum, the Magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused parties. The parties were accordingly arrested and brought before Mr. Clarke, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Johnstone appearing for two of the defendants and Mr. Wright for the other two. The Government Solicitor after placing himself in communication with Mr. Lodwick applied for a remand. Mr. Lodwick had no objection to the parties being released on bail. His Worship remanded the case for a fortnight, allowing the defendants to be released on bail.—*Madras Times.*

A LEARNED DISPUTATION.

The Court of the Magistrate of the Northern Division of Calcutta has been, during the past week, the scene of a disputation, which strangely reminds one of the Dark Ages, and the report of which might furnish the advocates of making the rudiments of scientific knowledge a part of education with an admirable text to preach upon. The case was one in which a man was charged by the Oriental Gas Company with the dishonest removal of gas from their possession, and but for the extraordinary line of defence taken by Mr. Beebee would have possessed no particular interest. Gas, Mr. Beebee contended, was not a corporeal body, and in support of this view he argued that it could neither be seen nor felt. So difficult is to conceive of any person with the least pretension to education seriously entertaining so grossly ignorant a notion as this, that, had Mr. Beebee stood alone in avowing it, we should have unhesitatingly set it down as a mere forlorn attempt to impose upon the possible ignorance of the Court. But what are we to think of the Magistrate himself sharing the opinion, and being convinced of its error only by Mr. Dignum's argument that gas was capable of being compressed? It simply surpasses ordinary comprehension how any intelligent person who can read, can live on, from year to year, in ignorance of facts, which are perpetually being described or referred to, not only in scientific books and reviews, but even in the daily newspapers. I suppose Mr. Dickens does not read anything so abstruse as the reports of the papers read at Bradford; but if he did, he might have seen during the past week, not only that gases are corporeal, but that the number of molecules in a millimetre of the most subtle of all the gases has formed the subject of approximate calculation. But without distressing himself with such severe reading as this, surely he ought to know that gas can be not only felt but seen. Accounts have from time to time appeared in the papers of freezing machines, in which the agent employed in abstracting heat is carbonic acid gas, compressed into a solid as palpable and visible as snow; while, as to feeling gas, if either Mr. Beebee or Mr. Dickens will put his nose to a Calcutta gas-pipe, he will feel it fast enough. Perhaps, however, these benighted gentlemen may deny that smelling is feeling, and believed that incorporeal things can stink. An exposure like this is beyond a joke. It is a very serious matter, and tends to destroy one's hope for the future of mankind. Between the ignorance that believes gas to be incorporeal, and the grossest superstition, the distance is very short indeed.—*Saturday Evening Englishman.*

MR. R. KNIGHT'S STATISTICS.

(*Indian Observer.*)

In our issue of the 4th of October we drew attention to some remarkable arguments which are to be found in Mr. R. Knight's late Note on the Cultivation of Carolina Rice in Bengal. The reasoning in this note was so unsatisfactory, that we were inclined not to attach any great weight to the facts stated therein. We are glad, however, to find that the introductory statements may be relied on inasmuch as Mr. Knight has gone direct to a very good authority, viz., McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary. To show how correctly Mr. Knight has re-produced his authority, we give in parallel columns the original and what must be considered to be a quotation, in spite of a re-arrangement of the words and sentences and the absence of inverted commas:—

McCulloch.	Mr. R. Knight.
"It (rice) is light and wholesome but is said to contain less of the nutritive system than wheat. When rough, or in its natural state in the husk, it is called *paddy*. There is an immense variety in the qualities of rice. That which is principally exported from Bengal has received the name of *cargo* rice. It is of a coarse reddish cast, but is sweet and large grained, and is preferred by the natives to every other sort. It is not kiln-dried, but is parboiled in earthen pots or cauldrons, partly to destroy the vegetative principle, so that it may keep better, and partly to facilitate the process of husking. Patna rice is more esteemed in Europe than any other sort of rice imported from the East. It is small grained, rather long and wiry and remarkably white. But the rice raised on the low marshy grounds of South Carolina is unquestionably very superior to any brought from any part of India. It may perhaps be worth mentioning that rice like wheat, oats, and barley is not indigenous to America. It was first raised in South Carolina from seeds brought from Madagascar."	The rice plant is not indigenous to America, but was introduced from the Old World, India and China being the natural habitat of the grain; but so great has been the improvement effected therein by careful cultivation in the virgin soil of the States that the normal price of Carolina rice in the European markets is nearly three times that of the best Patna. Rice, in its natural state in the husk, is called paddy, and the varieties of the Indian grain are almost innumerable. That which is exported from Bengal generally goes by the name of *cargo* rice. It is sweet and large-grained, but is of a coarse, reddish cast, and is not kiln-dried, but parboiled in earthen pots, partly to destroy its germinating power and partly to facilitate husking. Patna rice is more esteemed in Europe than any other of the Indian kinds, but it is small grained, though remarkably white. It will bear no comparison, however, with the rice of South Carolina, the superiority of which is sufficiently attested by the fact that it sells in London at 35s. to 36s. per cwt., when Patna will not command more than 14s. to 15s.

Our readers will see that these great authorities only differ on one point—on what Mr. Knight is pleased to call, in the language of the bureau, the "natural habitat of the grain." McCulloch placing it in Madagascar, while Mr. Knight derives its birth from "India and China." We should like to know in what other dictionary Mr. Knight has discovered this fact. *The Encyclopædia Brittanica* believes that rice was "originally a native of some part of India." Like Mr. Knight, we give this on the authority of a work open to all. It is really refreshing to discover that when an officer of Government is directed to write a note or memo on an Indian subject, or does it of his own accord from a "lively sense of future favours," he has recourse to some familiar and everyday book, and helps his flagging memory by profuse quotations. But we would advise all who make the work of others their own to do so openly, to make use of inverted commas, and to avoid transposing or altering the sentences quoted.

CONVICT LIFE IN THE ANDAMAN SETTLEMENTS.

It was on the 10th March 1858 that the first batch of two hundred convicts was landed at Port Blair. In a few weeks other gangs arrived from Kurrachee and Calcutta, as well as from Singapore, which had been the penal depot for Indian convicts. By the 12th June 773 banished criminals had been set to clear Ross and Chatham Islands. But in the same period of three months some three hundred of these had disappeared. The majority were sepoy mutineers or determined rebels, their hands still red with the blood of 'Fifty-seven. No fewer than 87 were executed in that brief space of time, one committed suicide, 64 died in hospital, and 140 escaped uncaptured only to meet with a worse death in the pathless forests or from the barbed arrows of the aborigines.

THE OLD CONVICT SYSTEMS.

Dr. J. P. Walker, who had been selected as the first Superintendent, from his unrivalled and successful experience of the criminal classes of Northern India when in charge of the Agra Central Jail, showed a clear conception of the policy that should be pursued in organising the new penal settlement. No assistance could be derived from the English experiments in transportation for life to such portions of the Australian Colonies as Botany Bay, Perth, and Tasmania. All the circumstances of race and climate, and many of the moral aspects of the criminals which go to form character, differed completely in the two cases. Dr. Walker was, in truth, landed on islands covered with primæval forest, owned by inhospitable savages and producing no supplies. To guard several hundred diseased rebels and murderers scatttered over large jungle tracts he had only fifty men of the Naval Brigade. The capacity which he showed was equal to the courage which led him, in such circumstances, to ask for the despatch of a thousand convicts a month. He saw that there would be neither health nor contentment till the jungle was cleared and shelter from the weather was provided. Leaving it to natural obstacles to guard the convicts he could do nothing but organise them into a self-administering community, bound to produce a certain tale of work daily, and supplying themselves with food from the commissariat stores by a subsistence allowance of two annas a day. He pressed them to send for their wives and despatched two trustworthy recruiters to India for this purpose. He seems to have at once realised, from the geographical conditions and the character of the convicts no less than from considerations of morality and economy, that he had to make and build up a penal colony, not to needlessly repeat and revive great walled jails. He went farther and urged the importance, on political as well as moral grounds, of encouraging the settlement of free immigrants.

Had his policy and that of Colonel Haughton been carried out with the same strictness and wisdom that marked their action, the Andaman Settlements would not have required the reforming hand of Major General Stewart. But as Superintendent succeeded Superintendent and the number of convicts increased, abuses grew up on every side. For the educated man, however criminal, banishment to Port Blair was a pleasant, or certainly not a penal, sojourn for a few years in a new and growingly healthy country. Stories reached India, few of them exaggerated, of a life which resembled rather that of the jolly buccaneers of the Spanish Main, or that of free colonists who never left their adopted country because they found life so easy and even profitable. An attempt was made early in 1871 to improve discipline by no longer paying the convicts, but grading them in six classes according to length of banishment and improvement in conduct, and giving them rations but reserving money gratuities for the higher grades. This was still too lax and, unfortunately, was applied to the great majority of the convicts who still enjoy its benefits. The first system was not only inevitable at starting but beneficial in providing the colony with more or less trustworthy establishments of petty officers and producers. The second, or Straits' system, may be similarly defended if Government persist in the determination to send only life convicts to the Settlements. It will continue for some years to supply the colony with the only element that will make life safe, or moral reformation practicable, or the very existence of the penal settlement possible.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

In October 1871 General Donald Stewart was sent to reform the crying abuses of Port Blair. Lord Mayo, whom he had consulted, had throughout the whole of his official experience in Ireland, shown a keen and intelligent interest in the penal reforms of Sir Walter Crofton. His Excellency's tendency, as expressed more than once to the present writer, was towards severity at first and for a long time, but to hold out such prospects at the end of that time as to produce reformation accordingly during the past two years all life convicts have been divided into three classes. On arrival the criminal is placed in the third class for seven years. There he receives cooked food, is worked in a gang, and enjoys no indulgence of any kind. If he has behaved himself he will then pass into the second class, where he will receive a small money gratuity, may be made a petty officer, and may send for his family. After seven more years in this stage the convict will become a member of the first class, when he will be allowed to marry and to obtain a ticket-of-leave, or may be a petty officer of a higher grade. The ticket-of-leave will not enable him to leave the Settlement, but he may take a small holding sufficient for his own cultivation, may accumulate personal property, and must report himself every six months. Not till the third period of seven years is completed, or after a time equivalent to nearly half the life of an ordinary Asiatic labourer, can a conditional pardon be sought, and even that will be subject to the convict reporting himself once a year. In very special cases it is intended that he may leave the colony altogether, we understand. Women are placed in these classes for shorter periods. If well behaved they may marry after three years' hard labour. For the refractory there is the chain gang in Viper jail and the solitary cell. The whole system is wisely based on the principle that the authorities, while knowing the antecedents of every convict, take no note of these so long as the criminal behaves well. Rewards and punishments are meted out solely for acts done in the Settlement. Every criminal, however guilty or abandoned his former career, may feel as he steps on Ross Island, that he enters on a new life and holds his fate in his own hands.

Now, look at this system in the light of the work that is done. The convicts rise at five, are paraded and are marched to the scene of their work, which lasts from 6 to 11 and 2 to 6. The mass toil at road making, stone-cutting, jetty-building, heavy wood-cutting and jungle-clearing, or at digging, planting out and weeding rice swamps, till the doctors maintain a chronic dispute with the Chief Commissioner who, however, is bound to a rigid adherence to the rules so long as the mortality and sickness are so small. For those who are punished by cooked rations the mid-day rest of four hours seems too long, but nine hours' work in the tropics is surely sufficient, distribute it as you will. It is not, of course, so thorough as the toil of the ticket-of-leave man who knows that he will reap the fruit of his labour. But—and this consideration recurs at every step in the Settlements—so long as there is the element of short-term prisoners among both the labourers and their petty officers, the latter may be trusted, under supervision, to exact the full tale. And one has but to travel over the clearings and to look at the public works done by convicts under the rigid system in the past two years, to see how convict labour is telling on the colony. It is producing results which free and hitherto neglected provinces like Assam would envy.

THE CONVICTS.

Taking the average number of convicts at 8,000, ten per cent. of these are women. Ten per cent. besides may be added for children who are, of course, free. Some 1,000 convicts are still under the lax penal system, but they are gradually disappearing. Some 4,600 are under the too lax Straits' system. The rest are governed by the new and rigid rules of 1871, and it does not conduce to their contentment to see their seniors comparatively so well treated, nor to learn the traditions of what they consider the good days of old, when the virtual Governor of the place was a Bengalee convict clerk. The annual cost of each convict, including all charges, is Rs. 130, or excluding ticket-of-leave and self-supporting men and women, Rs. 156. The total expenditure of the whole Settlements was Rs. 9,71,040 last official year. This sum seems to us very small, and to be well represented by the progress made in the creation of a cleared colony and in the taming of the aborigines, altogether apart from the great object of the Settlement, the punishment of the convicts. And there can be no doubt that little more than this annual expenditure would suffice to care for three times that number, while the return in the progress of the colony would be enormous.

The classes from whom the convicts are drawn are very varied. There were, till lately, eleven Europeans and Eurasians and three Americans. But it has been found better to send most of these to such Penitentiaries as those in the healthy districts of Hazareebaugh and Ootacamund. The Settlements are so close to that coast that Burman convicts are not now sent to Port Blair, but there are still left some ninety Boodhists, including Chinese. There are only nine men and one woman who profess to be Native Christians. There are 14 of the generally simple Sonthals, a few Africans, and a few Arabs. But the bulk of the convicts are, as was to be expected, Hindoos and Mussulmans, in the proportion of 5,500 of the former to 2,000 of the latter. What a history would that be of each of the eight thousand lives drifted by crime to these beautiful islands, if it were written. The majority are murderers, either deliberate or in the passion caused by blood-feuds and family dishonour. Only seventy mutineers are left. There is one man who promoted a Suttee sacrifice. There are fifty who have committed what no Asiatic regards as a heinous crime—forgery. There are nine or ten coiners. But of the men those who are not murderers may generally be set down as robbers with violence that as often ended fatally, or as of that class of poisoners who have taken the place of the old Thugs. As to the women, of 751 whose cases are before us, 729 have been convicted of murder, 3 of child-stealing, 8 of causing grievous hurt, 9 of poisoning, and 3 of other offences. When we ask how such a crew behave under their new Government we find that 478 were convicted last year of criminal offences and 437 of breaches of jail rules. But more than half of the former consisted of attempts at escape or nuisances, and many of the latter had reference to women or to "disobedience of orders." As the Settlements extend and the proportion of short term convicts diminishes, the number of escapes steadily increases. By land few succeed, for the little Andamanese soon bring down a convict with their arrows, bind him with green withes and carry him slung on a pole to the nearest station, where they are rewarded. But by sea the Nicobars are stepping stones to Achin. And cases do occur in which passing vessels pick up convicts who represent themselves as wrecked lascars. The hero of Port Blair is a fine Sikh who, like Sobah Ram, had mutinied but nothing more. He escaped. Taken to Bremen by a German vessel, and sent on to the India Office, he and his companion were right royally entertained in the Asiatic Home, at the Crystal Palace, and elsewhere till their photographs produced from Port Blair the startling truth that they were runaways. The Sikh learned, under such circumstances, to love the English, and who will blame him severely for twice escaping since—the last time to death, we fear?

Let us look at some of the cases more closely as we pass from section to section and jail to hospital. That venerable old man, whose age fits him only for menial duties in the hospital, was the life of the Wahabee conspiracy, which cost us so much blood and treasure in the Mutiny and Umbeyla campaigns. Azeem-oollah Khan still plots, but in vain, for all his correspondence passes before the eyes of the Chief Commissioner. His *quondam* agent, Jaffir Khan, the scrivener of Thanesur, is doing good service to the public as an unpaid clerk. That large and slovenly farm which we have just passed, is the "estate" of Sobah Ram, also a hospital servant, but the man who fed our Cabul armies before the days of Lalla Jotee Persad. He will tell you that he was worth eighty lakhs of rupees, and his capital could not have been far short of half of that. The old man may well be allowed to enjoy the dignity of a convict landholder, which he obtained under the lax rules. What a contrast to his land is that of Tara Singh, the stalwart Sikh who, in an evil moment, was hurried away into mutiny by his Poorbeah fellows and did not come in under the amnesty in time. He is not known to have done worse than this, and so we may not grudge him his three convict labourers whom he so works as to produce that fine sugar-cane and flourishing rice, for all of which he pays rent to the Settlement. But these days have passed away. No ticket-of-leave or self-supporting convict is now allowed to hold more land than he can himself till. In that barrack jail at Haddo, the gaunt dignified woman with flashing eyes, grinding flour at the mill with a companion she despises, is a Begum of Oudh, the free wife of a rebel Nawab. But she was caught smuggling opium to her husband and has been adjudged six months' grinding in the prison-house. Moslem story may one day hold her up as a heroine who braved all risks for her patriot husband's weal! Here, too, are representatives of the educated natives. The Bombay mania of 1864-6 has its victim in a man of rich and well-known family who is now the chief shop-keeper of Port Blair and who will soon, as a free man, return to develop the resources of the Islands as their solitary capitalist. Sadder than his case is that of the Bengalee Baboo, student of the Presidency College and follower of Brahmism, who, while his conscience and intellect have been taught to approve the better has steadily followed the worse, till his sentence of banishment has been extended amid the fever of the Nicobars. Nor, till lately, was England without its representative in the shape of one born to a great career, and only two lives from an illustrious peerage.

Of these and similar cases five hundred are annually poured into the cesspool of our penal colony—the cesspool which General Stewart is doing so much to cleanse, and in which it becomes the Government of India to consider how it may not only punish the criminal but reform the man.—*Friend of India.*

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

(*Saturday Review.*)

A great artist has died in a ripe age, full of honours. Whatever differences of opinion may have arisen, especially as to the later manner of Sir Edwin Landseer, it remains beyond controversy that no artist in our time has attained to a more widespread popularity. For well nigh half a century the works of the chief of our animal painters have been a leading attraction in the Academy, and there is scarcely a house, however humble, in the land that does not cherish some engraving of a dog, a horse, or a stag, which, through the magic of the painter's pencil has become almost as well known as the foremost men of the day. It has long indeed been said, not without some intention of censure, that Landseer's animals share the intelligence and emotions of humanity, that they think and almost speak, that they are beings endowed with fine sensibilities, and capable of becoming the companions of man. This insight into the inner life and consciousness of the brute creation was, we take it, one secret of the unsurpassed power of appeal in the painter's pictures. It has been happily said that Landseer was "the Shakspeare of the world of dogs."

The incidents in the painter's life are few. Sir Edwin was of a family of artists; his father was in 1807 elected Associate Engraver in the Royal Academy, his eldest brother Thomas is also Associate Engraver, and his brother Charles became an Academician as long ago as 1845. Edwin, the youngest son, was born in 1802, and, with the precocity which usually belongs to art, drew animals when five years of age. He owed his first training to his father, and we find that in his thirteenth year he was already an exhibitor in the Academy. A year later he entered as student in the Academy; subsequently we find him under the guidance of B. R. Haydon, at the time when the apostle of high art was intent on anatomical dissections and wild enthusiasm for the Elgin Marbles. In 1818 the young artist excited great attention by the exhibition of "Fighting Dogs Getting Wind," and Sir David Wilkie, writing to Haydon, remarks that "Young Landseer's jackasses are good." In 1822 the British Institution awarded a premium of £150 to a further success, "The Larder Invaded." Landseer's career became each year more assured. As early as was possible under the rules of the Academy—that is, immediately on attaining the age of four-and-twenty—he was elected an Associate; a distinction shared only by Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Millais. In 1831 he became full Academician, and in 1850 received the honour of knighthood. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake he was offered the Presidency of the Royal Academy, a position which for more reasons than one he declined. His industry is not less remarkable than his talents; from the year 1815 down to the present time his name is absent only seven times from the Academy. As lately as 1870 he exhibited five pictures; his more recent contributions were not only avowedly unfinished, but gave signs of waning power and painful malady.

The genius of Sir Edwin Landseer lay sufficiently on the surface to be easily understood. Few men have had a more happy of faculty seizing on a subject in its simplicity, its breadth, and its dramatic action. Few artists have told upon canvas stories so perspicuous, pleasing, or persuasive. Who so ran could always read; indeed the compositions which charmed the multitude had sometimes the fault of being too obvious; they were adjusted as by a trick and executed with legerdemain. Landseer was sufficiently a man of the world to know the public by which he lived, and, like his fellow-Academicians generally, he did not care to expend more thought or labour than the exigencies of the moment demanded. His success, indeed, within the sphere of his art greatly depended on his *savoir-faire*. We have never known a painter who could tell so well what to do with his subject; he distributed his materials almost with the certainty of geometric law; concentration and subordination were with him such paramount considerations that to be scattered in composition became an impossibility. In the choice of his subjects he was most felicitous, and though we have never happened to hear that, in common with some of his brethren, he united literary with artistic talent, yet the thoughts he has embodied, and even the titles he has hit upon, imply that ready invention, that facile and neat power of expression, that play of fancy and of wit which in the world of letters go to the making of a successful story. The names given often in themselves carry the imagination to the before and the after, so that the composition suggests as it were an introduction and a conclusion stretching beyond the narrow limits of the canvas. As instances of happily suggestive titles may be named "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," "There's Life in the Old Dog yet," "Laying Down the Law," "Alexander and Diogenes," "Dignity and Impudence," "The Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner," &c. The National Gallery and the South Kensington Museum happily are in the possession of master works which alone are sufficient tribute to the artist's memory. In the latter may be seen one of the many incidents which never failed to seize on public sympathy. Opposed to the horrors of "War" are the pastoral pleasures of "Peace." Useless guns lie on the green sward, and a little lamb gathers its meal from the herbage which has grown around the cannon's mouth. Such ideas are essentially poetical.

But the brightest picture is not without shadow, nor the most illustrious career without its reverse side. Certain it is that of late years Sir Edwin Landseer has suffered disparagement, not perhaps from the general public, who are mostly content to worship great names even to the last, so much as from the younger generation of painters, who may imagine that they have found for themselves a more excellent way. It must be confessed that Sir Edwin Landseer was somewhat spoilt by success, and as age advanced he fell into the almost inevitable habit of repeating, with variations certain favourite themes; and yet we can scarcely recall a picture which has not some charm peculiarly its own. Perhaps the artist himself, as often happens, became his own most formidable competitor, inasmuch as sometimes the worst that could be urged against a picture was that the painter had done better. But now, when life's fitful fever has ebbed away, history will judge of the illustrious dead by those works only which the world would not willingly let die.

Sir Edwin Landseer, in common with other artists who have left a mark upon the century in which they lived, is distinguished scarcely less by his handling than by his conceptions. His first manner as usual is careful, his last careless; when at his prime few men have shown greater mastery over the brush and the pallet, not to say the pallet-knife. He had a supremely dexterous way of laying on pigments almost in solid relief, and then when half dry, he would glaze transparent colours over the rough surface, and finally rub or scratch out high lights with a rag or a knife. As a shrewd artist he never scrupled to use whatever expedient might best suit his immediate purpose; indeed the secret of his art seemed to be the knowing what to do and the power of doing it. It must be conceded, however, that this matchless power he sometimes used recklessly. It is true that a painter proves mastery when rapid and random strokes of the brush fall into form on being viewed from the right distance; still, if an artist tosses off his works under pressure of time, and with impatience of study, his reputation must suffer. It cannot be denied that some of the most successful of Landseer's compositions illustrate what in trade is known as "economy of manufacture;" the animals have exquisite texture in hair or wool, but are inarticulate in form; the modelling has a broad generalization which is defiant of detail. But this clever manipulator was wise in his generation; he knew that at any rate in the hands of the engraver the defects would be disguised. Landseer, it has been often objected, was no colourist; his pigments were of the earth earthy; and yet, though chalky, they are seldom unpleasing. His picture in the end seldom failed to come right; and the colour, chiaroscuro, and composition were ultimately in fair agreement.

Sir Edwin Landseer, when he passed from painting to sculpture, may be supposed to have given proof of the universality of genius peculiar to the old masters. He had indeed special qualifications for the modelling of the lions which are now at the base of the Nelson Column. While yet in his teens he assisted, under the direction of B. R. Haydon, in the dissection of a lion, and the studies which he then and subsequently made enabled him throughout life to treat the noble beast with unusual knowledge. Landseer certainly had the advantage over Thorwaldsen, who, when modelling in the clay the lion now at Lucerne, had never seen a live lion. And yet the lions in Trafalgar Square are manifestly the work, not of a sculptor, but of a painter. They are deficient in sharpness and detail, and the touch is rather that of the brush than of the chisel. Nevertheless this plastic art like the painter's pictorial art, is finely conceived, the creatures are well posed, they have calmness and dignity.

It may be rather early to speak of the position which Sir Edwin Landseer will ultimately occupy in the history of art. He will have to hold his own, not only in competition with Paul Potter, but in rivalry with contemporaries such as M. Troyon and Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur in France, and M. Joseph Stevens in Belgium. We should incline to place M. Troyon as the first of animal painters in the nineteenth century; to name the second may not be so easy, but when the "Horse Fair" was seen in London

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certain critics at once assigned to Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur a position above any of our native artists. If we may venture to anticipate the calmer judgment of posterity, we should say that the great painter whose loss we cannot too deeply deplore will, in comparison with his predecessors and contemporaries, be found wanting in stern view and strong transcript of nature. Like Murillo, the most popular of painters with the multitude, he sometimes falls into sentimentality, and his latest style degenerates into the lachrymose and the vapourous. On the other hand, it must be conceded that no other painter has endowed animals with equal refinement and sensibility; and the dogs of Landseer are not merely domesticated, they are civilized and humanized.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

THIRD DAY.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8.

THE trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed at 1 P.M., to-day. After the reading of General Riviere's Report which is now being proceeded with will follow the reading of the documents annexed, relative to the Artillery train and provisioning departments of the Army of Metz. This will occupy the Court until the end of the week, and it is very probable that the examination of witnesses will not commence before next Monday. The delay in the appearance of witnesses from the territory annexed by Germany arises from the difficulties raised by the German Government, which refused to allow the subpœnas to be served upon them. Special diplomatic negotiation was necessary to surmount the difficulties.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the second part of General Riviere's Report at the part in which it examines the relations between Marshal Bazaine and the Government of the National Defence. The Report states that there was no lack of means of communication. If, therefore, the Metz Army did not combine its efforts with those of the other French Armies, the Commander-in-Chief must be held responsible. Marshal Bazaine, continuing after the 4th of September, the independent attitude which he had previously taken up towards the Emperor, invariably pursued his personal policy, by which the enemy did not fail to profit. This is not all. The Government of the National Defence was extremely anxious to provision Metz and was justified in counting upon the Marshal's assistance. This the Marshal failed to give, and he cannot allege in excuse ignorance of the energetic resolutions of the Government and of the resources placed within reach of his Army. Inaction, says the Report, was the characteristic feature of the period of the blockade of Metz between the 1st of September and the beginning of October—inaction arising from two causes—viz., the hesitation produced by the news from Sedan and Paris, and the secret negotiations set on foot with the enemy. The solicitude felt by the Marshal for his own interests may be natural enough, but his military obligations were too pressing to excuse him for remaining inactive all through September, and thus allowing the enemy to form his lines of investment at leisure and undisturbed. Whatever might be the form of the French Government, the Army should have fought. The Marshal knew his resources to be limited, and should have increased and husbanded them. If resolved not to leave Metz, he was bound to organize an active system of defence. Such was the path he might have followed, with honour to himself and advantage for the country.

Instead of this, the Marshal, after acquainting his troops, without protest, of the composition of the new Government, lent an ear to the overtures of the enemy, received the agent Regnier, and accepted his proposals to co-operate in a plan for an Imperial Restoration. Instead of husbanding his provisions, Marshal Bazaine's only thought was to maintain his army in good condition, ready to start at the first signal to play the political part for which he destined it. His mind throughout was full of intrigue. Ambition was his guide and blinded him to the snares that were set for him. Once engaged in negotiations with the enemy, Marshal Bazaine, little desirous of placing himself in communication with the new Government, which did not favour his personal views, rejected the numerous opportunities which presented themselves of communicating with the interior of France in respect to the destiny of his army, and preferred relying upon intelligence furnished by the enemy. Time, however, passed away, the provisions were exhausted, the agent claiming to represent the Empress did not reappear, and General Bourbaki remained silent. The Empress did not then approve what had been done in her name, and the enemy, assured of the political attitude of Marshal Bazaine, and informed what quantity of provisions remained, broke off negotiations. Not deterred by this, the Marshal endeavoured to renew relations with the enemy, and this time sought to lead his lieutenants and his army into his own policy. Thus, instead of falling with dignity, the Marshal lost in useless steps the time he ought to have employed in destroying his war material in order to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands. The Report proceeds to examine the measures taken by the Marshal for the sortie to obtain provisions made on the 7th of October, and shows that they were wholly at variance with the Marshal's assertion that he intended making this sortie the means of effecting the escape of his army from Metz by the plain. Such an assertion is further contradicted by his previous positive declaration that it was impossible for him to make a successful sortie with the object of breaking through the enemy's lines.

Respecting the opinion of General Frossard given at the Council of War held on the 10th of October, cited by Marshal Bazaine in support of his assertion that a prolonged defence of Metz was impossible, the Report points to the long defence made by Strasburg, a city with means of defence so far inferior to those of Metz. If Marshal Bazaine had done his duty by taking his army into the interior of France, and if the Governor of Metz had done his, by gathering in the resources of the surrounding country, Metz could have held out to the date of the armistice, and Lorraine would probably now still be French.

The Report shows how the Marshal, after the Council of War of the 10th of October, endeavoured to shift responsibility from himself by alleging the advice given by the Council of Defence formed by the subordinate officers under his command. Such a defence is declared to be inadmissible under Military Law and precedent; but, even if it were, the Marshal, if he intended to be led by the opinion of his officers, was bound to give them full information upon the state of affairs. The Marshal, however, left the Council in ignorance of his correspondence with Prince Frederick Charles, the overtures which M. Regnier made to him as from the Empress, with Herr Von Bismarck's assent, the departure of General Bourbaki, the letter sent to General Stiehle, and the silence since then of the German Government and the Empress—a certain indication of a check to the negotiations which had been opened. Finally, the Marshal declared to the Council that he had received no communication whatever from the interior, and said nothing respecting the large stock of provisions at Thionville and Longwy. Marshal Bazaine further withheld from the Council the opinions of Marshal Lebœuf and General Ladmirault in favour of an immediate sortie. The Council, it is true, were in favour of negotiations, but had the Marshal informed them of the unsuccessful efforts which he had already made in this direction the members of the Council would have seen that the only hope of salvation was to fight at once, and the gallantry displayed by the Army on the 7th of October proved that a successful sortie was far from impossible.

The mission of General Boyer is the next incident with which the Report deals, and the published portion of the Marshal's instructions to General Boyer, dated Ban St. Martin, October 10, are cited verbatim. The Report characterizes them as follows :—

"Thus, while the people, sacrificing all private or party interest in presence of a common danger, flew to arms all over France to aid the Government of the National Defence, the Commander-in-Chief of a French Army proposed to guarantee the pledges which the enemy might demand after its victories. Marshal Bazaine was to re-establish order and contribute to the accession of a regular and legal power. It was not enough for us to have foreign war, our unhappy country was to be further condemned to the horrors of civil war, and the army of Metz was to unite its efforts with the enemy's to overthrow the Government which was struggling for the national independence. Certainly, the fate of the Metz army was deplorable, but in view of the dangers to which the projects of its commander exposed its patriotism, we ought to thank God for having spared it a still more frightful destiny."

The Report states that General Boyer, although he had an opportunity of escaping the surveillance of the German officers who accompanied him, requested no information from any Frenchman upon the real state of France at that time or the efforts being made to resist the Germans, but contented himself with repeating to the persons he met the information furnished to him by the German officers. A fresh Council of War was held at Metz on General Boyer's return. The Report condemns Marshal Bazaine for not having at this Council, in view of the approaching capitulation, proposed the destruction of the war material. The Marshal sheltered himself by alleging the opinion of General Soleille as strongly opposed to the measure and the opinion of General Coffinières that the work of destruction would require a considerable time. The Marshal said, however, that he would certainly have approved the destruction had any officer taken the initiative. Generals Soleille and Coffinières in their depositions have, however, denied the accuracy of Marshal Bazaine's allegations as to their advice in this matter, and repudiated the responsibility which he sought to cast upon them. The Report proceeds, in fact, to show that secret negotiations for capitulation existed between Marshal Bazaine and the enemy even prior to the 10th of October, and that the Germans had made it an essential condition accepted by the Marshal, that they should have all the war material delivered to them. The Report then mentions various despatches exchanged between Marshal Bazaine and General Boyer, many of which were destroyed with great care by General Boyer before his departure for England, and which the Report concludes must therefore have been of a very compromising character. In addition to this correspondence by letter, Marshal Bazaine frequently received personal visits from German officers. When questioned on this subject the Marshal stated that the visits in question simply related to military service matters and not to any private relations. In the events which succeeded the failure of General Boyer's mission to Versailles, the Report censures the haste to capitulate manifested by Marshal Bazaine and the absence of any proof of anxiety on his part to prolong resistance, although the circumstances were such as made the gain of one day even a matter of vital import for France. At this time the Army of the Loire began its operations and opened the march towards Paris, which was only arrested by the arrival of the troops of Prince Frederick Charles from Metz. It was the moment, also, when negotiations were being conducted by M. Thiers on behalf of the Government of the National Defence. It is known that these negotiations, when just approaching success, fell through in consequence of the riot caused at Paris by the news of the capitulation of Metz.

Entering upon the subject of the capitulation, the Report treats one of the most important points in the indictment against the Marshal—that relative to the flags surrendered to the Germans. The Report first asks what passed between Marshal Bazaine and General Soleille on the morning of the 27th of October, a point which the preliminary examination has not been able to elucidate. The Report gives the text of two Orders of the Day drawn up by General Soleille, and, as that officer states, at Marshal Bazaine's dictation. Marshal Bazaine affirmed that he had no recollection of having dictated these Orders. No trace of them exists on the Staff registers, but the Report considers it impossible that they should not have emanated from the Marshal. The first of these Orders was addressed to the artillery commanders, the second to Colonel de Girels for communication to the various Army Corps. Both were dated October 27, and both requested that all the flags, standards, &c., should be sent to the Arsenal. The Order to the Artillery contained simply this request, and was sent to its destination about noon on the 27th. The Order to Colonel de Girels was, however, differently worded. After requesting that the regiments should send their flags to the Arsenal, it continues :—"I request you (Colonel de Girels) to receive the flags and preserve them. They will form part of the inventory of the military material which will be taken by a Commission of French and Prussian officers." The Report states that the flags would be destroyed, and there is no doubt that had this not been the case the regiments would themselves have burnt their flags. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th there was a meeting of Artillery Generals, when General Soleille formally declared that the flags sent to the Arsenal would be destroyed. At that very moment, however, he held in his hand the order to Colonel de Girels, stating that the flags were to be preserved. The report points out that the soldiers had already begun to destroy the flags, and only stopped in consequence of the declaration of the Marshal that they would not be surrendered. The execution of the order of the 27th was postponed until the 28th, when the Marshal was no longer master of the situation. The enemy then settled the question, and once the flags were in his hands it could no longer be ascertained whether he had received them from the Arsenal Guard or taken them on the battle field. However, several flags were ordered to be destroyed by some commanders, among whom were Generals de Laveaucoupet and Lapasset. The Report praises highly the conduct of those Generals in ordering the flags, which are the symbols of the country, to be destroyed rather than be given up to the enemy, and the reading was then brought to a close.

The passages which attracted the greatest attention were those relative to the despatches and letters alleged to have been suppressed, bearing upon the negotiations carried on between the Marshal and Prince Frederick Charles, as well as the story of the flags which were not burnt. The paragraphs of the Report relating to the capitulation created a profound impression. The Marshal preserved his usual impassive demeanour during the reading of the Report.—*Times.*

THE RUSSIAN SLAVES IN KHIVA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It is about a year, when the news of the Russian Campaign against Khiva first reached Europe, since I addressed a letter to you, saying that the pretended grievances of the St. Petersburg Cabinet against Khiva, referring to the ill-treatment which the Russian slaves have to endure in that Khanate, have no sound foundation, as I know from personal experience that many Russians not discontented with their fate would not hurry back to Russia if even forcibly redeemed by their Czar.

After the appearance of this letter in *The Times*, the whole Russian Press raised a cry of indignation against Vambéry, the enraged enemy of Russia. I was denounced as a liar, and the question was put. What would Englishmen have said, if, on the outbreak of the Abyssinian war, somebody had ventured to remark : The English prisoners do quite well at Magdala, and there is no reason for punishment of the late King Theodorus ? At that time I kept quiet, in fear of the offensive language of the Russian Press; but I cannot keep quiet now, on reading in the official Russian paper *Turkestankiya Wyedomosti*, of the 31st of June, No. 39, page 118, in a correspondence, the following passage, which I beg to publish in translation :—

"In Khiva remained of his own good will (correspondent speaks about the Russian slaves in Khiva) a certain Dimitri Khodja, whose proper name is Dimitri Matveyevich Postnoff, born in the village of Tchernoryech, in the subernium of Nishnigorod, in the district of Balakhinsk. Postnoff has already lived 55 years in Khiva. He was taken prisoner at the age of 15, while fishing on the Kaspian, and sold by a Turcoman for 70 tillas (35l.) to a rich Khodja in the town of Khodja-Ili. For thirty years he remained in the service of this master, gaining his full confidence and affection. After the death of the Khodja, Allahkuli Khan, then Ruler of Khiva, released him and induced him to marry a Karakalpak woman. In consequence of this, Dimitri settled at Shabaj Veli, in the neighbourhood of Shurakhan, and betook himself to small trade in the bazaar. Being an old man, he has handed over his business to his son—16 years of age—himself making trading tours to other bazaars in the Khanate. He used to present himself annually, once to the Khan and to his chief ministers—namely, to the Divanbeg, the Kushbeghi, the Mehter, the Inak, and others, receiving from these a few tillas for his husbandry. Postnoff does not complain of oppression, and lives in good understanding with the Khivans. According to his own words the Russian slaves were not ill-treated in Khiva, and were only employed at rural works. It was only the Persian slaves who, in their quality of Shiites, were really cruelly treated. Dimitri, in spite of his long sojourn in Khiva, has not forgoten his mother language, neither his prayers. He recites daily the Lord's Prayer and the Symbol of faith. His son, of course, has been brought up as a Mussulman."

You see from the above that the Russian Press was quite wrong in denouncing me last year. It is wrong also in declaring me always the implacable enemy of Russia. I have no reason whatever for being such. My opposition to Russian politics is founded on the apprehension of the injurious contact into which the Russian Government may come with England by extending too much southwards her conquests. I think the time has arrived when the two great European Powers should settle the frontier of their future influence. Our vocation in Asia is to teach, to civilize, to build, and not to ruin and to kill each other in the pernicious fight of egotistical rivalry. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARMINIUS VAMBERY.

Buda Pest University, Sept. 28.

THE DANGERS OF ALPINE TRAVELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—May I ask you to insert the following account of what had nearly proved a terrible catastrophe ?

Returning from my summer trip, I was a traveller by the Simplon diligence yesterday, which left Domo Dossola at 7 a.m. All went well until the summit of the Pass was reached, and passed, and we began to descend. To many of your readers the rapid descent into Switzerland and the sharp curves of the road are well known; how these latter are generally rounded at full speed, and how everything depends upon the skilful driver to insure safety. I was seated in the *coupé*, and had been thinking how apparently dangerous it was to pass these sharp curves at such great speed, when, horrible to relate, shortly afterwards the diligence, in the attempt to pass one of such curves, rushed to the brink of a precipice on the left, which is very steep, and the slope of which is only thinly covered by trees. The first three horses went straight over—their traces breaking loose—and of the remaining two, one was suspended in mid-air from the side shaft, belly upwards, and the other (on the right) remained struggling on the ground. One jerk or pull more, and the diligence itself would have inevitably followed; but providentially this did not happen, as simultaneously with the parting of the foremost traces, the breaks acted efficiently. The scene occurred a few hundred yards above Berisal, the third Guardhouse, 4,768ft. high, according to Baedecker, and the diligence bore the number 649.

As to the cause, it seemed to me that the speed at which we were going, taking into account the momentum of the diligence, was too great to admit of the first yoke of horses turning in time round the curve, which at this point is very brusque, though I heard the conductor state that the accident was occasioned by the first horse falling and the others being precipitated after it.

At all events, however occasioned, it is undeniable that more care in driving round such sharp curves should be used, and that speed should be slackened, for in case of an accident there is hardly any protection in the way of a wall or fence, beyond short upright stones like a sugar-loaf, placed at distances of about two yards, and frequently none whatever, even in the most exposed places. Besides should a driver assume that round a curve all is clear, as he seems to do, and that there is no obstruction or vehicle to pass or meet ? Moreover, it would seem desirable that, if possible, in the most dangerous places further protection should be afforded by means of a fence or wall, so as to diminish the risk of possible accidents, the results of which are too appalling to contemplate. It is clear that every possible means should be adopted to render these great international conveyances—as a rule so admirably conducted—as secure as practicable.

I append my name so that the authorities can verify it on their list of passengers, and am, Sir, yours obediently,

Berne, Sept. 30. AUGUSTUS L. THACKER.

HELLENIC LOYALTY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Courrier d'Orient* narrates that when Queen Olga of Greece was passing through Galatz, Her Majesty was requested to show herself to the crowd, which was chiefly composed of Greeks, who were most anxious to see her. The young Queen complied with the request, and giving her arm to the Grand Duke Nicolas, she landed at the courtyard of the Danube Steamship Company. She had just set her foot on shore when the courtyard was invaded by such a crowd of enthusiasts that Her Majesty was forcibly carried away and pushed by the movement of the crowd into the principal street of the town. The crowd continued to increase, and the situation became embarrassing, if not dangerous. The Queen, who had been crushed by the mob, wished to return, but could not succeed, and screamed in terror. The more enthusiast began to tear her dress and to carry off bits of it as relics, and it is hard to say what sort of costume would have been left to Her Majesty if she had not had the presence of mind to take refuge in a shop, the door of which was closed. The police came to the rescue, but at first their efforts were unsuccessful. It was not until they were sufficiently numerous to keep an open way between the shop and the place of embarcation that the Queen could return to the yacht. After Her Majesty was on board a man was noticed coming towards the yacht bearing on his shoulder Prince Constantine, the Heir to the Throne. The assistant of the sailors was necessay to rescue the Prince from the arms of this fanatic.

A RUN AMONGST THE MINERS.

(GLASGOW NEWS' CORRESPONDENT.)

RECENT events have concentrated public attention on the state of society among our mining population. A great deal has been said on the subject which has been dictated by party feeling, and based upon anything but an honest examination of the actual condition of the miners. To be entitled to speak with authority on the subject, one must visit the centres of our mining industries, associate with the workmen and their leaders, and make a patient and impartial study of the facts thus brought under his notice. Such a course must of necessity bring one into contact with unpleasant and even repulsive phases of human existence; but reliable results are to be obtained by no other means. It will not do to adopt the lofty tone of the stately Bishop of Noyon :—

"On dit qu'entrant en paradis,
Il fut reçu vaille que vaille ;
Et qu'il en sortit par mépris,
N'y trouvant ue de la canaille."

During the past few days I have made a tour through the chief mining districts around Glasgow, being convinced that in order to report fairly on how matters stood it was necessary to make a complete investigation on the spot.

In order to understand the present condition of the people inhabiting these districts, we must look at the position they have held until within the past few years. The miners have always existed as a special class of the community. They seem to have lived as a people apart, and rather to widen than abridge the gulf of difference between them and the rest of the nation. The statute-book shows that in times past they were regarded as more defective than any other class in those elements of character which qualify a people for self-government. It cannot be denied that, however they may stand at present with regard to other workmen of the same rank, they have socially and mentally made considerable progress during the past quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago the miner who could read, not to say write, was a rarity indeed. This is no longer the case, though the process of education among them is still in a primitive stage. With facilities that were probably never possessed to the same extent by any section of the labouring community in Europe, their homes and social habits are in no respect what they ought to be. Still they have improved, and in most cases are improving, in a degree which must be obvious to all who have given attention to the matter.

Twenty years ago, speaking generally, the wages of the men amounted to about 2s. a-day; while the "darg," or the quantity of work done, was a third more, and in some instances twice as much as it is at the present day. Taking the many fluctuations into account, a fair average of the wages from that time down to about two years ago, when the late immense increase took place, would be 3s. to 3s. 6d. a-day in summer, and 4s. to 4s. 6d. in winter. At present, making allowance for the slight variations in the different districts, it is a moderate and fair statement to put down the earnings of the miner in the districts around Glasgow at 10s. a-day. Moreover, the wages gained by one man give a very inadequate notion of the sum that goes into the miner's house. There are few men working in the pits who have not some of their family assisting them. They take their boys with them as early as the regulations will permit. Now, the miner who has two sons working with him, one of whom is 16 and the other 18, will claim for three men; and there are cases of men with three and four sons, or relatives, engaged with them in the pit. Thus it is not uncommon for these people to have a fortnightly income of from £18 to £30. Recently a man was sitting near two miners on the banks of the Clyde, and overheard their conversation. One of them told the other that he was going to leave his pit, because he and his two sons were only "knocking up" 24s. a-day, and he knew a pit where they could "knock up" 30s. The discontented pitman was asked how he made up that sum? "Me and my boy," he answered, "knock up 15s., and my other son makes another 9s."

Now the question arises—Are the men who obtain these high wages making a reasonably good use of their advantages, and improving their opportunity? It requires the utmost care and caution, in treating such a subject, to avoid drawing general conclusions from inadequate premises. The miners, and particularly those about Glasgow, make up a large, heterogeneous mass, composed of sections of varying character, and of several distinct races. Therefore an inference drawn from the habits and customs of one body might be wholly unwarranted and inapplicable in regard to another. With regard to the amount of money that is earned there is no dispute at all. But how it is disposed of is very difficult to discover. Explanations are offered in abundance by those who know very little of the matter. We are told that the miner engages a cab to go to his work in the morning, another to go home at night, and one to go for his wages on the pay-day; that his meals are composed of the choicest delicacies of the season, with a bottle of champagne; that his style of living is altogether of the most luxurious and extravagant kind; and that he plays pitch-and-toss with sovereigns. If these were facts they would satisfactorily, or at least easily, account for the disappearance of the whole of the colliers' wages. But there is only a portion of truth in all this. The champagne is an exaggeration, at least as regards the Glasgow district. A diligent search amongst the most fashionable places of resort in the mining districts, where the wages are largest, and the men most lavish of their money, failed to produce a solitary bottle of champagne. I thought I had discovered it at Motherwell. The landlady of a house there much frequented by miners told me she could supply me with champagne. "I suppose," said I, "that it's a good deal drunk by the miners hereabouts." "What!" she exclaimed, "the miners drink champagne! I don't think they ever saw it in their lives to know what it is. They would not give a glass of whisky for a bottle of it. What I have has been in the house for many years. The last time it was asked for was at the time of the Prince of Wales' marriage." A collier at Wishaw, a man of great observation, and of a perfectly frank character, generally corroborated the testimony of the Motherwell landlady. He said champagne was unknown amongst the colliers, though he had heard of some young fellows joining to have a bottle. That, however, was when they were on an excursion, and was altogether a bit of bravado.

The first thing that strikes a visitor to the mining districts at the present time is, that although the shower of wealth that has fallen upon them is everywhere evident in the greater case, the more independent, sometimes defiant, demeanour of the inhabitants, the constant display of surplus cash, and the abundance of the necessaries of life, yet there is no indication visible of a higher tone of living, either in the personal appearance of the inhabitants or in any of their surroundings. They are, as a rule, in the houses they have always occupied—small houses of two rooms, for which they pay a yearly rent of £5 or £6. In many cases this is a necessity; and the tenant will nearly always tell the stranger that he would prefer to pay a higher rent and have a more commodious dwelling, but that it is impossible for him to suit himself convenient to his work. Whether or not the aspiration to have better houses is general, it is apparent to the visitor that the present dwellings have not been improved to the extent of which they are capable. There is none of that scrupulous cleanliness and pleasing neatness that meet the eye about the houses of the humblest peasantry in many parts of the country; none of the pretty, fragrant plants decorating the fronts of the houses and the windows that so often relieve the dreary monotony even in our large towns, and in the most unpromising pots for horticultural success. With fine trees and shrubs around them, showing the capabilities of the soil and climate, you may walk along dozens of rows of miners' cottages without discovering the slightest vestige of a flower. Take those in the vicinity of Rutherglen, Motherwell, Holytown, and Wishaw. Even in the exterior of those cottages there is an air of slovenliness carried to an offensive extent. The absence of natural or artificial ornamentation is compensated for by the presence of some article of domestic furniture, which the inmates allow to remain in the way of themselves and everybody else, rather than go to the trouble of putting it into its proper place. Heaps of refuse and pools of mud are allowed to gather in front of the open doors. The children are permitted to run about the gutters in front of their own dwellings, poorly clad, sometimes even in rags, and dirty.

If you have any curiosity on the subject, you will have no difficulty in ascertaining the state of things inside the houses, for commonly the door is open, as if the house were regarded as simply a continuation of the street. The interior is what might be expected from a glance at the surroundings. Disorder and confusion seem to be normal properties of a collier's cottage. You see people washing clothes, others at table taking their meals, others cleaning—and all crowded as closely together as possible. To a certain extent this inconvenient mode of conducting the domestic arrangements is induced, if it is not necessitated, by the want of accommodation, which is the first grievance of the collier at the present time, though it is the one on which I fear, in the majority of cases, he is most indifferent. The glimpses which you cannot fail to get, as you walk in front of a row of these cottages, show plainly that it is not on new household furniture that the additional wages have been expended. The different articles forming the furniture of the household, necessarily restricted in quantity by the limited extent of the two apartments, are usually of a plain, durable material, such as would be obtained at a small price, and stand a deal of hard usage. There is no taste abroad for the elegant or refined in the matter of house furnishing. I was told in Rutherglen of a collier who entered one of the large *magasins* of Glasgow, and said he wanted a piano for his daughter. They showed him a good instrument at a moderate price. He looked disdainfully at the attendant. "Na, na," he said, "nane o' that rubbish for me, gi'e me something tidy, at £60 or £70 or sae." But if that warehouseman founded his views of the interior of a collier's residence on the reply he received, he must be labouring under a wonderfully erroneous impression. Colliers do not cultivate music. They are peculiar as compared with other workmen in this respect; you may travel amongst them for a week together without hearing a concertina or a flute. There is an apparent exception to this rule in the fact that of late several bands have been established, whose performances are highly appreciated in their own neighbourhood; but it is safe to assert that the piano has not yet been introduced amongst the colliers to any appreciable extent.

Taking a comprehensive survey of a mining village, a stranger is surprised to find people with a good income living in dwellings where there is no room to move comfortably. I was pointed out, in particular, the house of a family who reside only a short distance from the man with the £70 piano. The family consisted of the father and mother, two sons, and a daughter. The united earnings of the father and two sons were upwards of £12 a-week, and the girl was working at a mill, at about 14s. or 15s. a week. They are a steady family, and attend their work regularly; but, whether for economical or other reasons, they are content—the whole five of them—to live in one small apartment in a miserable building! They have lived in that one apartment for years, and though houses of all sizes are falling vacant about them from time to time, it never occurs to them to remove. There are a great many cases of that kind; and it is such facts as these that lead one to form a low opinion of the moral tone of these people, and to ask, with redoubled astonishment, "What do they do with their money?" Plainly, it is not spent in procuring much of the domestic comforts.

I have spoken of the ordinary miner's home, as you will find it in the centres around this city. There are a number of them careful, industrious people, who are to be singled out at once. You find them in good-sized, comfortably-furnished houses, often in possession of shops, which are kept by their wives and families; you see that they are constant at their employment, that they do not lounge about the public-house during the early part of the week, and that they do not mingle or hold any converse with the gossips who are ever to be found hanging about the corners of the streets. They are pointed out to you as people who have made well by their increased wages, but you see that they are the people who would save money under any circumstances. Though the sums they are stated to possess are ridiculously over-estimated by their improvident neighbours, the amount of money that they really do amass is surprising. I visited a working miner, who had just completed a purchase of about £2,000 worth of property out of savings accumulated by him from his wages and the proceeds of a small provision shop. Such people as he form an insignificant proportion of the mining population, and are unpopular among their fellows, who sneer at them for what is called their "nearness" and parsimony.

The class who are directly opposed to these careful people, though far more numerous than they, do not by any means embrace the bulk of the mining population. In fact, they form comparatively only a small body. Their dissolute and profligate habits, which lead them after having earned a few pounds to keep up a perpetual course of dissipation till their money is done, bring them into a prominence which is altogether out of proportion with their numbers. They are the first people you meet when you go into a mining village. You find them at the end of the street, at the door of the public-house, casting a perpetual shadow of disrepute over the locality. They are always before the eye of the stranger. It is their ubiquitous presence, their abandoned appearance, their uproarious conduct, and not their numbers, that arrest the attention of the passer-by, and lead him to form the most unfair surmises in regard to the whole population of a district. It cannot be denied that the proportion of this disreputable class to the general body is higher with the miners than with any other body of workmen. This has always been so, from causes which are easily understood by a reference to the history of mining; but of late the rein has been given to their vicious inclinations by the facilities for unlimited indulgence being placed within their reach, to an extent which has drawn down upon them the indignation of the whole working community. It is everywhere acknowledged that high wages have been the absolute ruin of these men. "Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride"—we know where. It is doubtful whether the high wages have increased in any appreciable degree the number of this altogether degraded portion of the community; but it has supplied them with a means of unrestricted license, which has had a deteriorating effect not only on themselves but through them on all around.

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30	108	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
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60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	69	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE
Offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards, on most advantageous terms.
The leading features are :—
1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.
2nd.—Charging our English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the National English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.
3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life time, payment ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.
4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all Assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of Assurants at the expense of another.
5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up Policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer;" which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the Assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his lifetime for 40 per cent. of the premiums paid.
6th.—Making sure provision for the payment of Claims by investing in Government Securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional Security to Policy-holders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet Claims.
7th.—Excepting sums payable under Positive Notes from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.
A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 564 per Rs. 1,000.
On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.
All the expense of a Will Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FOUR DIFFERENT FORMS.
1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
2. Policies for whole-term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the *lifetime* of the Assured.
Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.
FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.
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For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.
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AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
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